

## BRITAIN STARTS BIG CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR

Enthusiastic Meetings Held  
in Large Cities and  
Popular Centers

ANNUAL LIQUOR COST  
IS OVER £300,000,000

Local Option Is Sought as the  
First Step, Until Britain Is  
Ripe for Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The temperance organizations in Britain are now more active than ever before. The United Kingdom Alliance, the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, the Wesleyan Methodists, and other bodies are engaged in special efforts which have for their ultimate object the complete abolition of the use of alcohol as a beverage at the earliest date.

The United Kingdom Alliance, which was formed as far back as 1853 for the total suppression of the liquor traffic by the operative will of an enlightened people, is prosecuting a most successful campaign throughout England. Large and enthusiastic meetings are being held in Manchester, Rochdale, Liverpool, London and other centers; much public interest is being aroused, and the newspapers, which ordinarily take little or no notice of temperance propaganda, find they cannot afford to ignore these big demonstrations and the utterances made at them by responsible and influential public men and women of national reputation.

**Liquor Trade on Defensive**  
The trade is, of course, making strenuous efforts to resist the resolute assault that is being made upon its stronghold. It combines its resources, spends money lavishly, and leaves no stone unturned in its desperate attempt to influence Parliament and municipal bodies through politicians and voters. Brewers and distillers have no more formidable foe than Lord Astor, who is conducting against them an absolutely frank and fearless crusade, exposing their unscrupulous methods, and raising no opportunity of directing public attention to the dire evils that flow from their unholy business.

The United Kingdom Alliance is concentrating all its energies upon the demand for the local veto. At all their meetings the following resolution is invariably passed, usually with practical unanimity:  
"That in view of the urgent necessity for curbing all unproductive expenditure, for developing our home markets, for increasing the efficiency of our workers in all classes of life, for reducing unemployment, for improving the health of the nation and raising the standard of living and happiness, this assembly demands from Parliament that the people shall be empowered to protect themselves against the liquor traffic in their own localities by their direct votes."

**Campaign Opens at Fulham**  
The London campaign opened in the Fulham Town Hall on the eve of Armistice Day. Every seat in this large auditorium was occupied, and the fervor displayed was akin to that shown at a religious revival meeting. The chairman, R. Wilson Black, who has lived all his life in the locality, and whose influence in helping good causes extends far and wide, gave a rousing speech which was applauded to the echo.

The dominant idea was that of total prohibition as the only complete solution of the drink problem, and of local veto as a means to that end. Mr. Black and all the speakers urged—and this is a leading object of the campaign—that the light of day should be thrown upon the question, in the confidence that in the proportion in which the general

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1925

Local	
Home Building Mounts in State	43
City Contract Forming Issue	43
State Inquiry Suspends Hearings	43
Share of Road Fund Sought	43
General	
Michigan University Gets Greene	1
Power Sources Seen in Michigan	1
Britain Starts Liquor Campaign	1
Family Table Prices Higher	1
British Review Year's Aviation	1
Social Betterment Plans Discussed	1
Anglo-Italian Confab Arouses Comment	1
World News in Brief	2
French Rensselaire New Structure	2
New Belt Maps Aid Geography	2
Path Outlined for Education	2
How a "Desert" Became a Garden	2
Students Discuss Church	2
Swarthmore Passes Resolution	2
Negro Exhibit at New York Library	2
Debate Modern Musical Study	2
Ask Wide Study for Journalism	2
Law Schools Raising Standards	2
Great Britain's Trade Active	2
Anti-Merger Debate Ends	2
Status of Gibraltar Queried	2
Financial	
Stocks Irregular Today	10
New York and Boston Steady	10
New York Curb	10
Chicago Steel Trade Active	10
Wool Market Has Dull Period	10
New York Bond Market	11
Great Britain's Trade Active	11
Sports	
National Soccer Championship	12
Harvard and Yale Leading	12
Junior and Boys' Indoor Tennis	12
Brunei Defeat St. Patrick's	12
Features	
The Sundial	3
Sunset Stories	3
The Library	3
The Road	3
Book Reviews and Literary News	3
The Home Forum	3
A Timely Resolution	3
Letters to the Editor	14
The Diary of a Political Pilgrim	14
The Week in Rome	14

## Real Estate Side Line Attributed to Milton

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 30

WHEN John Milton was not busy writing poetry, he was selling London real estate, Prof. David H. Stevens told the Modern Language Association. He said Milton and his father had handled at least four large real estate transactions. Evidence of the real estate transactions was found by Professor Stevens among Government papers in the public record office in London. The price of one of the Milton holdings was £358, a large sum in 1627. An investment of £560 brought the elder Milton a return of £40 a year, the records showed.

## British Review Year's Work in Aviation Field

Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman  
Imperial Airways, Makes  
Optimistic Report

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 30.—More than 255,000 miles flown, 11,000 passengers, 600 tons of mails and goods carried, were the figures quoted by Sir Eric Geddes, chairman, reviewing the first year's operation of Imperial Airways.

Looking into the future, Sir Eric asked foreign governments to aid with lighted air routes for night flying, and urged the general use of the best modern appliances for direction-finding and aids for landing in misty weather. He also advocated the company expanding its services, as it is axiomatic in civil aviation that the greater the distance the greater is the advantage in flying that distance. Sir Eric confidently hoped that the first airplane to leave Cairo for India would not be later than Jan. 1, 1927. A regular service was at present being maintained between Zurich and Basle, and proceeding cautiously, a fast connection mainly by the air between Basle and Cairo would increase enormously the saving of time between London and Karachi. When this was achieved the extension to Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore and even further would be justified in the future.

Following this report, five large de Havilland aircraft have been ordered by Imperial Airways for the Egyptian route to India. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns. These will be three-engine machines, all metal except the wing covering, with radial air-cooled engines and with accommodation for 14 passengers. Three hundred gallons of fuel will give six hours' flying at 100 miles an hour cruising average.

## NATIONS APPOINT ECONOMIC EXPERTS Program for Conference to Be Drawn Up

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.—Georges Theunis, ex-Prime Minister has accepted the post as economic expert on the committee entrusted by the League of Nations with preparing a program for the forthcoming International Economic Conference.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 30.—The British member of the International Economic Conference arrangement committee are Sir Arthur Balfour, president of the committee on international trade, and Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith of the Board of Trade; E. T. Layton, director of the London Economist. The chairman of the committee will be Gustave Adolphe, ex-president of the Swiss Confederation. The members of the arrangement committee are not official government representatives, but experts selected by the League of Nations secretariat.

## SOCIAL BETTERMENT PLANS TOPIC OF RESEARCH GROUPS

Economic, Statistical, Political, and Sociological Leaders  
Meet in New York to Discuss Problems of American  
Community Life

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Eight national organizations devoted to research in the social sciences and to the application of results to social betterment activities are now meeting in New York City. They are the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Farm Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Sociological Association.

The Association of Social Workers and the League of Democratic Control are holding a joint meeting. The economists, political scientists, sociologists and statisticians constitute the four older, larger groups, but the younger organization devoted to labor legislation, rural sociology and economics, community organizations and the training of social workers also are presenting elaborate programs of great interest and value, and the Association of Social Workers and League of Democratic Control are holding special conferences. Joint meetings ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Clements Library Collection Enhanced by Greene Letters

University of Michigan Gets Gift of Correspondence  
of Washington's Aide—New and Interesting  
Data Revealed

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 30 (Special).—Twenty-two volumes of the correspondence of Gen. Nathaniel Greene have been added to the Clements Library collection of Americana at the University of Michigan by William L. Clements of Bay City, Mich., regent of the university. Mr. Clements made the announcement at the meeting of the American Historical Association at Ann Arbor. This gift brings to light and makes available a large amount of material for historical research upon the Revolutionary War which had been unavailable to students of this period of national history.

There is no record of the history of this correspondence, according to William W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, until the volumes came into the hands of Joseph Sabin of New York City. Mr. Sabin treasured the volumes as he has so many priceless collections, keeping the collection in his vault in New York City.

Many years ago he reluctantly sold the collection to a New York banker but later rejoiced at being able to buy them back. Since then, for 30 years, booklovers have been striving to acquire the preserved letters, but despite this competition, Mr. Clements secured the collection for his library.

Documents Are Official

Mr. Bishop said the correspondence consists of the official letters and reports of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, General Washington's most successful aide. In the Revolutionary War, General Greene was about the only officer, outside of General Washington, to have independent command and to make a success of his campaign; in fact his military ability was considered second only to that of Washington.

Mr. Bishop has made an extensive examination of the Greene correspondence and divides it into two groups. There are six volumes containing approximately 800 letters written by General Greene. According to Mr. Bishop, the General wrote each letter by hand, corrected it, signed it, and then gave the original to his office clerk who transcribed it. Then General Greene signed the copy and dispatched the copy filling the original. These original letters, in his script and signed by him, comprise the greater part of this collection.

The correspondence begins during the campaign of 1777, although the letters of particular interest are rather infrequent. In 1779 Greene was made Quartermaster General of the Continental army and his correspondence became more extensive. Mr. Bishop considers the early letters of particular importance because they contain long resumes of the military situation during those days. Some of these letters are addressed to Washington and to other officers. Another reason for the historical value of General Greene's letters is that they are few in number, but they are as short as two pages of foolscap; not merely the notes and military passes that constitute so many collections of letters.

**Conducted Skillful Retreat**  
In 1780 Nathaniel Greene was placed in command of the Southern Army and conducted the skillful retreat that led General Cornwallis into the narrow peninsula between the James and the York rivers where the British were bottled up by General Washington and Lafayette and compelled to surrender to General Lincoln.

General Greene's southern campaign is conceded to be the most masterly strategic action of the Revolution and his correspondence during this period deals not only with military reports and communications but contains his letters to the civil authorities in the adjacent states, governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia and among them letters to Thomas Jefferson, to the Continental Congress and its president.

In the six volumes of letters written by General Greene there are but

few dated after 1781 and they are of less importance, dealing with his activities as Quartermaster General of the army.

**Letters From General Washington**  
The second group of volumes, 16 in number, consist of letters to Nathaniel Greene. There are many letters from Gen. George Washington, some wholly, others partly in numerical cipher. There are letters from Lafayette, Rochambeau and Pettit, who kept General Greene informed concerning matters in the Continental Congress and whose letters reflect the atmosphere of Philadelphia in the war era.

There is a whole volume devoted to the correspondence of Baron Von Steuben addressed to General Greene, and General Greene was about the only officer, outside of General Washington, to have independent command and to make a success of his campaign; in fact his military ability was considered second only to that of Washington.

General "Marion" was known as "Greene's Swamp Fox" for his command of the eye of Greene's forces. In this group are 60 letters from General Sumpter and many from "Light Horse" Harry Lee. Not the least interesting are the military (Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

## POWER SOURCES ARE PREDICTED IN MILLIKAN RAY

This and Miller Theory on  
Ether Drift Are Called  
Year's Notable Findings

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30 (Special).—What authorities declare have been the two outstanding achievements in the entire field of natural science in the last year were reported at sessions here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Each marked the culmination of five years of research work.

The two reports were the conclusions of Dr. Robert A. Millikan, director of the Norman Bridge Physical Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif., and Dr. Dayton C. Miller, professor of physics, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.

Dr. Millikan's achievement has been the discovery of a new ray, quicker and far more penetrating than the X-ray, which, it is predicted, will be known as the "Millikan ray."

Dr. Miller's Conclusions

Dr. Miller's reported discovery, a refinement on the so-called Michelson-Morley "ether-drift" experiment of 40 years ago, indicates the possibility that the ether, as it passes through the ether, drags the ether along with it somewhat as water is made to trail behind a boat passing through that element.

Dr. Miller's conclusions which include both the possible drift of ether and measurement of the relative velocity of the earth and ether is held to be at variance with the Einstein theory of relativity which scientific workers in general had been inclined to accept. For the Einstein theory was based largely on the assumption that ether did not exist and the measurement of the velocity of the ether was impossible.

The theory of Einstein is reputed to have been suggested by the early experiments of Prof. A. A. Michelson, now of the University of Chicago, and of the late Dr. W. W. Morley of Western Reserve University. The Michelson-Morley experiments had produced a negative result with respect to disturbance of the ether by the earth, and this was taken by the author of the relativity theory to indicate that ether was nonexistent.

Five Years of Experimentation

In his report here, Dr. Miller explained the origin of his recent five-year experiments, which were made at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, near Pasadena. He said:

"The deflection of light from the stars by the sun, as predicted by the (Einstein) theory of relativity was put to the test at the time of the solar eclipse of 1919. The results were widely accepted as confirming the theory. This revived my interest in the ether drift experiments, the interpretations of which had never been acceptable to me. With regard to the significance attached to Dr. Miller's work lies not only in the fact of its variance with the Einstein theory but in the possibility, it is held, that it may lead to measurement of the velocity or motions of all the planets in space. With regard to the possible importance of his experiments, Dr. Miller said:

"Theories of the ether are intimately associated with theories of the structure of matter, and these are among the most fundamental in science."  
(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

## COLLEGE MEN ASK NEW COPYRIGHT LAW

Also Seek Closer Relations  
With Latin-American Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Leading university men of the United States pledged support to the pending effort in Congress for a fair national copyright law at the annual meeting of the American Association of University Professors here. Other causes espoused were the promotion of closer relations between Latin-American and American institutions of learning and of the movement for academic freedom as expressed by the Revision of the United States copyright law involves a question of national honor. M. L. Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University, declared, saying:

"The United States is barred from the International Copyright Union at present because of our existing law. We deny copyright to any work in the English language not manufactured here—that is, printed and bound in an American press."

"There are two reasons to hope that the present Congress will end this disgrace. We are living far in advance of the text of our law. It is not popular for publishers to steal books. Less than 4 per cent of British authors do reprint here because they rely on American honor not to steal. W. T. Semple, professor of Latin at Cincinnati University, was elected president, and William Bennett Munro, professor of municipal government at Harvard University, vice-president. Henry Walter Tyler, professor of mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is secretary.

**PAYMENT IN PAPER FRANCES.**  
PARIS, Dec. 30 (AP).—Holders of obligations of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian have lost their claim against the concern that they be reimbursed in gold francs, in which its 1910 and 1911 loans were contracted. The Court today ruled that they must accept paper francs in liquidation of the obligations.

## Berne Not to Change Attitude on Russia

By the Associated Press

Copeage, Dec. 30

ADVICES from Berne, the capital, to the Geneva newspaper say that the Swiss Federal Government is disinclined to change its attitude toward Soviet Russia in consequence of the initiative of the Geneva state council, which feels that the Soviet refusal to attend League of Nations conferences held in Switzerland may cause the removal of the League to some other country.

The authorities are described as ready to accord every police protection to delegates of countries wishing to participate in meetings held under League auspices.

The federal authorities are said to feel that the question of official relations between Moscow and Berne should not be mixed with the question of Russian participation in League of Nations conferences in this city, which, incidentally, enjoys the privileges of extraterritoriality.

ARTHUR CAPPER  
(R.) Senator From Kansas.

SENATOR CAPPER APPEALS  
FOR A FARMERS' TARIFF

Tells Boston Business Men  
Needs of Agriculture  
Are Pressing

GROWERS ARE FORCED  
INTO UNEVEN MARKETS

Numerous Readjustments Are  
Needed to Insure Stability  
of Producers, He Says

Extension of tariff protection to  
agriculture, Government aid in the  
disposal of surplus crops, and more  
effective co-operative marketing are  
advanced by Arthur Capper (R.),  
Senator from Kansas, essential to  
the solution of the Nation's farm  
problem, which, he declared, press  
for immediate consideration by Congress.

Senator Capper, spokesman of the agricultural west, where, he observed, Republicans are more independent than in New England and are looking for their party to aid them even as the tariff aids the industrial east; came to President Coolidge's home territory today to address the Boston Chamber of Commerce, emphasizing that since the prosperity of the farmer and industrialist is reciprocal, agriculture must be placed on the same economic base.

He explained that under prevailing conditions this is not the case. At the present time, he said, the surplus crop, from 10 to 20 per cent of the total, indicates the price of the entire crop. Thus, according to Mr. Capper, the farmer in selling is forced to take what he can get on an open world market, while in buying he is required to pay in accordance with a regulated market. He commended the protective tariff doctrine, but contended that its application to farm products is essential to substantial agricultural relief.

Brings Vital Message

As one of the leading agricultural  
proponents in the West, Senator  
Capper, who was one of President  
Coolidge's rivals for the presidential  
nomination at the last Republican  
convention, came directly to New  
England today and emphasized with  
particular point the pressing demands of the farmer.

In an interview he expressed the view that the future strength of the Republican Party depends vitally upon its willingness and effectiveness in meeting the paramount farm need. He pointed out that while the western farmer is normally Republican, he is essentially independent and is likely to keep a careful watch of the reception which the farm relief program receives.

While President Coolidge's recent trip to Chicago to discuss the farm situation must be viewed in the light of the Administration will throw its influence in behalf of the agricultural proposals, Senator Capper emphasized that its program should measure to the full length of the agricultural problem. He contended, however, that tariff equality was basic to the establishment of economic equity for the farmer.

The Farmers Way Out

Senator Capper pointed out to the  
large assembly at the Chamber of  
Commerce, numerous basic readjustments must be made in order to  
insure the stability of American agriculture. In this connection, he said:

Farmers received \$10,000,000,000 for their products last year. Consumers paid \$30,000,000,000 for these same products. The difference of \$20,000,000,000 in this country trafficked in the products of our 34,000,000 farmers last year. The 19,000,000 distributors carried the balance of the \$20,000,000,000. The farmer's product to the farmer's \$1. The chief reason for this is that we have the costliest, the most wasteful and most inefficient system of distribution of any country in the world. We have too much spread between producer and consumer.

I have suggested that the farmer's problem is a proper concern of legislation. None is more frank and none the less the farmer's to do. In his opinion, the farmer is entitled to equal consideration with other business. Insofar as legislation can contribute to this end, the farmer is entitled to, and, I am convinced, will get favorable and friendly consideration.

Circumstances, as I have said, have contributed temporarily at least, to the relief of the farmer from his more acute distress, but none the less the farmer's to do. Today, he will buy only about 85 per cent as much as it would buy before the war, and the most generous figures disclose that the farmer earns an annual net income of less than 4 per cent on his investment.

What the farmers must do, first of all, according to Mr. Capper, is to profit by the example of other industries in organizing for self-protection and to end conditions which load their own selling market against them. He said that there is already a growing conviction among forward-looking farmers in favor of such organization aiming at better marketing conditions, better business methods, and effective co-operation.

Explaining in further detail the pressing agricultural problems and the manner in which he believes Congress should deal with them, Mr. Capper said:

A brief consideration of some of the major problems that enter into the broader aspects of the farm problem brings us to the realization that the farming business has still some distance to travel before it arrives at a state of stabilized prosperity. American farmers ex-

penditures for new construction was authorized today by the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. The total expenditure for this class of work during 1925 now totals approximately \$30,000,000, it was announced.

Of the appropriations authorized today, \$4,556,758 will be spent in Massachusetts, \$550,310 in Rhode Island, \$391,184 in Maine, \$28,207 in New Hampshire and \$167,887 in Vermont.

Included in the appropriations for Metropolitan Boston are \$22,691 for additional trunk-line equipment in the Aspinwall central office, \$17,450 for underground and aerial cables in Belmont, \$11,508 for central office equipment in Brighton, \$847,101 for equipment in the second machine switching central office unit in Brighton, \$25,796 for trunk-line equipment in the Columbia central office, \$189,181 for equipment in the Hancock machine switching office to be placed in service within a few months, \$54,000 for underground and aerial cables connecting with Haymarket central office, \$19,652 for equipment and trunk lines connecting with the Highlands central office, \$12,900 for underground and aerial cables connecting with the Liberty central office, \$44,600 for underground and aerial cables in Malden, \$15,546 for additional trunk-line equipment in Milton, \$79,400 for underground and aerial cables in Winthrop, \$27,601 for a new power plant in Parkway central office, \$39,900 for underground and aerial trunk lines between the Somerset and Haymarket central offices, \$3,540 for additional trunk line equipment in the Stadium central office, \$25,481 for additional trunk-line equipment in the Talbot central office.

Northeastern Massachusetts

In northeastern Massachusetts the appropriations include \$37,705 for aerial cables in Beverly, \$50,105 for underground and aerial cables in Lawrence and \$48,935 for underground and aerial cables in Natick.

In southeastern Massachusetts the plans call for the expenditure of \$15,500 for underground and aerial cables in New Bedford, \$33,472 for exchange and toll underground and aerial cables in Norton.

In central Massachusetts the appropriations include \$11,563 for aerial cables in Ashburnham, \$8,088 for additional central office equipment in Fitchburg, \$9,900 to replace exchange poles in Pepperell, \$6,085 for underground and aerial cables in Shrewsbury, \$27,700 for aerial cables in Southbridge and \$31,936 for central office equipment in Worcester.

In Maine the company plans to expend \$13,650 for additional equipment in the Augusta central office, \$11,743 to enlarge manholes in Lewiston, \$71,395 to replace exchange poles in Lewiston, \$42,732 for underground conduit and cables in Portland, \$36,733 to replace exchange poles in Portland, \$11,515 for underground and aerial cables in Westbrook.

New Hampshire

In New Hampshire the appropriations include \$51,718 for underground and aerial cables in Keene, \$71,434 for toll underground and aerial cables between Manchester and Goffstown, \$44,445 for aerial cables at Rye Beach.

In Vermont the appropriations include \$5516 to replace exchange poles at Island Pond, \$13,133 for underground and aerial cables in Newport, \$4735 for central office equipment at Rutland, \$24,244 to replace exchange poles in Windsor.

In Rhode Island appropriations include \$83,800 for underground and aerial cables connecting with the Broad central office, and \$17,933 for underground and aerial cables in Woonsocket.

Telephone Company's

Two-Month Gain Under

New Rate, \$128,609.63

In response to a request from Henry C. Atwill, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities asking that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company give the financial results of

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## FRENCH RENAISSANCE NEW SALES TAX

Change Made in Order to  
Mollify Heretists—  
Stamp Duty Proposed

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Dec. 30.—The radicals are inclined not to approve the Heretist ministers who remain in the Cabinet instead of resigning, as they definitely threatened to do in protest against Paul Doumer's increase in the sales tax. The sales tax has been given a new name in order to mollify the Heretist ministers. It is now called an extraordinary and temporary imposition upon commercial payments.

Probably the tax will be paid by means of stamps. At any rate all purchases will be taxed and it is difficult to see how in substance this differs from a sales tax.

Therefore, there is plain speaking against M. Daladier, M. Chautemps and others, who according to Quotidien, are resolved to resign. It seemed that Aristide Briand should tell them he was prepared for separation and then to reconsider their position.

Now, the Quotidien declares, the crisis is postponed only two weeks. M. Doumer's proposals, it asserts, will not be accepted by the finance commission, much less by the Chamber. But M. Briand may find a way of overcoming the new obstacle.

M. Doumer estimates the deficit in the budget at 4,800,000,000 francs. He intends to repay 2,000,000,000

francs to the Bank of France and credit the sinking fund with 2,800,000,000 francs.  
He must altogether find nearly 9,000,000,000 francs. Altogether 3,000,000,000 francs have already been procured by Louis Loucheur. The income tax will be rigorously collected. There will be a tax on share-dealing on the Bourse, an increase in the price of tobacco, and an export tax on commercial products.

## DJEVAD PASHA IN WAR COUNCIL

Military Adviser Attends  
Meetings at Ankara

By Special Cable  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 30.—In view of the fact that Djevad Pasha, military adviser to the Turkish delegation in Geneva, is participating in meetings of the Superior War Council now in progress at Ankara, under Kemal Pasha's presidency, there is much speculation as to the result of these discussions which, though kept secret, without doubt concern Mosul.

Sir Ronald Charles Lindsay, Monday, had a long interview with Tewfik Rashed Bey, who left for Ankara yesterday morning, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that nothing of importance resulted.

The Turkish delegate remarked, in conversation with journalists, that the recent deliberations and the decision of Geneva constitute only one phase of the pourparlers, which appears to signify that more extensive negotiations will probably result in a settlement.



"I record only the sunny hours"

There is a certain newspaper published in America—an idealistic newspaper in many respects, a newspaper that fits in with many of my ideas of what a newspaper should be—that is sent to me periodically by a friend. I enjoy reading it. But I enjoy nothing better than one of its daily columns.

At its head is a little etching of a sundial in an Old-World garden setting. The very sight of it makes one think of the sunny side of a creeper-covered wall, with the scent of the verbenas, sweet williams and hollyhocks perfuming the air and the hum of bees zinging through the trees. Beneath the etching is this inscription: "I record only the sunny hours."

I like that. It makes an appeal I cannot resist, and I read what follows with religious care. It is a passing record of the sunny hours of everyday life, little cameos of kindness.

The sunny hours are so easy to record. It is the bleak, bitter cold days in life that so often go unnoticed. Misery shuts, locks, bars and bolts its doors and hides itself in the darksome recesses of Mean Street. We do not enter, we the average man and woman. Our way through life takes us along the sunny side of the street, and the dark entry to the alleyway where poverty dwells does not attract us.

But even the meanest of Mean Streets has its sunny hours—the little deeds of kindness, the little sacrifices, the little ministrations as between poor and poor. Sometimes there is a big deed. Alas, it does not find its way to the cable page of the newspaper. There is no reporter present and those concerned hide it away from the public gaze.

Kansas City, Mo.  
Special Correspondence  
ONE morning 14 years ago a man, who was one of a group that bore baskets of provisions to needy ones, entered a small, ill-kept cottage. He found there a mother and 11 little children. There was a very young baby. And the father had departed leaving them without support.

The caller immediately took steps to alleviate the conditions he found and from that day to this it has been his "family." He has provided a home with food and clothing for them and sent the children to school. Although he is an unmarried man he

## CALLS BOY GANG CRIME SOURCE

Herd Tendencies of Lads  
a Social Problem, Says  
Chicago Professor

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Boy gangs and the social problems which go with them was the subject of an address by Prof. Frederick M. Thrasher of the University of Chicago, before the National Community Center Association here.

The association is holding its three-day meeting for the discussion of questions relating to its work.

Professor Thrasher declared that a study of "ganging" in Chicago had disclosed that there were 1313 boy gangs, whereas there probably were twice as many in Chicago alone if the facts were known.

"Some of these groups," Professor Thrasher said, "passing beyond their embryonic stage, develop real solidarity and last over a period of years without any formal type of organization. Others tend to become conventionalized as clubs, often losing their vitality in the process, many developing criminal tendencies."

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50,000 in Chicago Gangs  
Professor Thrasher said that it had been conservatively estimated that about 50,000 youths in Chicago were "subject to this gang influence" and that it was probable if the number were doubled the strength of the

gang movement in Chicago would not be exaggerated. This he said, would bring the total well above one-tenth of the boy population of Chicago, which he estimated at between 650,000 and 700,000 boys under 21 years old.

"The gang demoralizes its members," Professor Thrasher continued. "It aids in making juvenile delinquents and finished criminals. It lays a heavy burden on the community. It complicates the problem of capital and labor in certain fields, and it bears a permanent relation to pervaded politics and government corruption. Truant gangs learn to sleep and live away from home. They pick up rags, bottles and barrels to sell for junk, and it is but a short step to petty thievery. The next step is the development of the semi-delinquent 'gang' that makes its members juvenile miscreants. They soon acquire demoralizing personal tastes and habits. A study of the records of the Chicago juvenile court, and the boys in the institutions, indicates that a large majority of these young offenders are gang products, and that a great deal of juvenile delinquency is part and parcel of gang enterprises."

Initiates in Crime  
"The boy learns the technique of crime. . . . Assaults are common enough, and disorderly conduct all the way from street brawls to race rioting characterizes the career of the gangs in this state of development."

"The gang is strongly entrenched in politics. It has been the custom for many politicians to take the street gangs and develop them as tools in their political machines. The politician may buy uniforms, pay rent for the club room, or in some other way subsidize the gang in return for political support."

"Members of the gang, on the other hand, often enjoy immunity from official interference, and thus crime and politics go hand in hand. The gang can also be depended upon for 'strong arm' work on election day, when its members are out in full force; the election officials may be kidnapped, ballot boxes stolen, and voters may be intimidated."

Despite this, Professor Thrasher declared that "the gang is not inherently bad." He asserted that "the reason that most gangs are centers of evil influence is simply because they are not supervised or directed." He declared that, in his opinion, "the most important step to be taken just now for the solution of the gang problem in all its aspects is a careful study by experts and an impartial consideration of the whole problem."

## Many Interests Contributing to Connecticut 4-H Club Work

State Leader Announces That More Than \$12,000  
Has Been Received in Past Year Besides Wide  
Variety of Gifts in Form of Prizes

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30 (Special).—Connecticut boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work are receiving strong financial assistance from corporations, organizations, and individuals, according to A. J. Brundage, state club leader, who announced that more than \$12,000 was given to further 4-H Club work in Connecticut during 1923. He said:

Many gifts have been received and they include not only contributions of cash, but a wide variety of gifts in the form of prizes that have been the means of creating still further interest in club work in Connecticut. Citizens of Middlesex County contributed \$3500, for instance, to support club work in their county.

An allowance of \$3000 was made by the state fair for staging a 4-H Club exhibit in connection with the fair. Various organizations have contributed smaller amounts to cover the cost of scholarships at Junior short course, which is held annually at Connecticut Agricultural College. We have even received pure bred cattle to be given as prizes to outstanding dairy club members.

Probably one of the most unique gifts was made by the Hartford Kiwanis Club. The club gave \$350 which was used to erect a modern poultry house at Connecticut Agricultural College, in which Thomas W. Connor of Windsor, a 4-H Club boy and a freshman at Connecticut Agricultural College, now keeps 100 White Leghorn pullets to help pay his way through college.

The State Manufacturers' Association and the State Chamber of Commerce are also backing this work. These two organizations contributed \$325 each toward defraying expenses of the State 4-H Club Round-up, held annually in Hartford. The round-up is a get-together meeting of two representatives from each club in the State, when much is learned from the interchange of ideas and experiences.

The State Fair Association in addition to its \$3000 budget for a club exhibit, has made a cash award of \$155 for scholarships to Junior short course at Storrs, and another award of \$300 to pay expenses of four Junior dairy judges to the national dairy

show, held this year at Chicago. Incidentally, the \$3000 budget for a 4-H Club exhibit at State Fair was the second largest contribution of the year. Middlesex County people with a gift of \$3500, top the list of contributors.

Governor Trumbull, who has taken a keen interest in club work, has offered a handsome silver cup for the club that does the best work in the state for the year. Winning this cup constitutes one of the greatest honors that can come to a Connecticut 4-H Club and much speculation is being made as to the club that will win it. Announcement of the winner will be made next month.

Henry Trumbull of Pinnerclough Farm at Plainville is another recipient of club work. He also offered a silver cup, which was won by the Middlesex County Pure Bred Heifer Club, for having the most outstanding exhibit at the 1923 State Fair. These and many other gifts were received and much appreciated.

POLICE CHIEF NAMED  
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Dec. 31 (Special).—At a special meeting of the board of selectmen last night Walter F. Reeves, who was at the head of the list in the civil service examinations for the post, was appointed chief of police to fill the vacancy which has existed since the removal last May of William L. Quinn, who is now under indictment by a Federal Grand Jury in connection with alleged running in the town.

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## World News in Brief

Mexico City (AP)—Juan de Dios Borjorquez, who recently was defeated as head of the opposition ticket in the Mexico City municipal elections, has been appointed Mexican Minister to Cuba. He will succeed Romeo Ortega, who has been appointed Attorney General.

Mexico City (AP)—The Senate has unanimously ratified the agreement reached by Secretary of the Treasury Pani with the group of international bankers concerning the payment of Mexico's external debt. It also approved a bill giving to President Calles extraordinary powers in financial matters.

Washington (AP)—The order placing a quarantine against imported narcotic bulbs has been upheld by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and will go into effect Jan. 1, as scheduled. Other bulbs to which the quarantine was to have applied, however, will be permitted entry under permit and inspection, pending further investigation.

New York (AP)—Frederick C. Hicks of Port Washington, L. I., formerly Representative and Allen Property Custodian, left an estate estimated at \$1,000,000. It was disclosed with the filing of his will with the Nassau County surrogate in Mineola.

Washington (AP)—A 37-day supply of anthracite was on hand in retail stocks Nov. 1, the Bureau of Mines of the Commerce Department has announced, adding that while bituminous coal was being used instead of anthracite to some extent, the exact effect of this substitution was not known.

Waterloo, N. Y. (AP)—Surviving a temperature ranging from 15 below to zero a cherry tree in bloom on the farm of John Michaelson, two miles west of Waterloo. Only one tree of a group thus defies all laws of nature. It blossomed and bore fruit last summer.

Paris (AP)—For the first time since the war news vendors are permitted to ply their trade on de luxe trains in France and to go through the corridors selling their wares as has been done in American trains for decades. The practice was stopped by ministerial decree in 1917, because it was found that the trains in books, magazines and newspapers on the main lines was being used to further the ends of the espionage system.

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## HOW A "DESERT" BECAME GARDEN

Transformation in Kansas and Nebraska Described  
by Dr. Farrell

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30 (Special).—The transformation of that extensive area of the United States once known as the "Great American Desert" into one of the important areas of food production and population of the Western Hemisphere was described in an address here before the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Using as the title of his address "A Desert Becomes a Garden," Dr. Farrell pointed out that a well-known geographer published a century ago concluded a description of the so-called desert territory with this statement: "There is little probability that it can ever become the residence of an agricultural nation."

Dr. Farrell added: "Other geographies and geographic articles published in the next 20 years contained similar descriptions. As late as 1858, an article in the North American Review spoke of the Missouri River as the eastern boundary of a desert nearly 1000 miles in width, which it was proposed to traverse, if at all, with caravans of camels."

"Kansas and Nebraska are located approximately midway between the north and south boundaries of what was known 80 years ago as the Great American Desert. The present status of things in these two states is approximately representative of the region. Kansas and Nebraska together now contain more than 3,000,000 people. Last year they harvested crops from more than 40,000,000 acres, an area equal to that of the six New England states. These crops were worth more than \$800,000,000. Besides this, the two states had about \$500,000,000 worth of live stock. In Kansas and Nebraska nearly 500,000 motorcars are in use, or practically one for each three persons.

"The fact that these states support 1100 newspapers is some evidence of their desire to be informed. Further evidence is in statistics of college attendance. Four years ago the number of students they sent to college for each 100,000 people was 1.5. They ranked fourth among the states of the Union. This year Kansas is sending a larger proportion of its population to college than four years ago, and Nebraska probably is doing the same. That is a big change for the prairie which Zebulon Pike would have left to the wandering and uncivilized aborigines of the country. The desert of Pike and his contemporaries has become a garden."

In explaining the transformation Dr. Farrell declared his belief that "evidence justifies the statement it has been brought about through the application of an industrial method of the results of research in agricultural and mechanical science."

**Benefits of Research**  
He continued: "Patient research in field and laboratory and exploration of every country in search of useful plants have produced new facts, new plants and new machines. These have been eagerly taken up by a people having the spirit of the pioneer, and their use has been fruitful."

What has been wrought in this wide area of the west "emphasizes the fallibility of those who use the universal negative," Dr. Farrell said. He added: "Instead of saying 'a thing never will be done, it is well for us to pause and consider how often such a prediction has been erroneous. Perhaps consideration of the story of this region may help some of us to be less positive in expressing unfavorable opinions regarding the future of the region or the future of such places as the territory of Alaska or other regions whose development has seemed doubtful to us. The more we learn of achievements of science, of the force of economic pressure and of the spirit of the pioneer, the less inclined we are to assert that anything is impossible."

## USING ETHYLENE GAS TO RIPEN TOMATOES

Gain in Time and Sugar Content Shown

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30 (Special).—A rapid and inexpensive method of ripening picked tomatoes by means of ethylene gas was described before the American Society for Horticultural Science here by J. T. Rosa, University of California. He said in part: "Tomato fruits for distant markets usually are picked and shipped in the green, mature condition. Ripening of these after arrival at destination is slow and involves much loss. It has been found that green-mature tomatoes placed in chambers with ethylene gas become fully colored in four to 10 days, while in air at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit six to 23 days are required. "The sugar content of green-mature tomatoes when picked was 1.53 per cent of the fresh weight; the similar fruit ripened in air it was 1.78 per cent, while the content after ripening in ethylene was 2.23 per cent. The content of vine-ripened fruit is 2.62 per cent. The keeping quality of fruit ripened in ethylene is fully equal to that of fruit ripened in air, and much superior to that of fruit picked in the turning-pink or vine-ripened condition."

## SENATOR WHEELER WINS CLEEN SLATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, has won his long contest to have all charges brought against him by the Government wiped off the books. The District of Columbia Supreme Court upheld the contentions of the

Senator, who had already been acquitted in Montana, that the charges contained in a conspiracy indictment returned against him here should be quashed. A demurrer to the indictment, filed by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, Mr. Wheeler's counsel, was upheld. Along with the dismissal of the Wheeler indictment, the court also threw out the charges against Edwin S. Booth, formerly Solicitor of the Interior Department, and Gordon Campbell of Montana, who were indicted jointly with him. The three men were charged with conspiring to defraud the Government in connection with the obtaining of oil and gas land permits.

## STUDENTS GIVE CHURCH VIEWS

Forget Past Issues and Take Up Present-Day Problems, Is Plea at Conference

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 30 (Special).—One thousand students, representing denominational colleges and state universities from every section of the country, are in the midst of a three-day conference in the First Methodist Church here for the purpose of making a critical examination of what they term the modern church. Stanley High, secretary of the Methodist Mission Board, New York, a leader in the American youth movement, is presiding.

The Rev. Halford E. Luccock of New York City, in the opening session, charged the church with "fighting battles over things" that have long ceased to be issues. He declared that too often the church concerned itself mainly with preserving issues of the past to the shameful neglect of present-day issues.

In summing up criticism of the so-called modern church Mr. Luccock said: "We have been so busy in doing the petty and trifling things that we have had little time to make daring and prophetic adventures into new fields of accomplishment. It is at this point that youth may best serve the church. Youth is peculiarly equipped to voice an honest and fearless criticism, without which the church would languish and finally perish."

The speaker then referred to the price paid by youth of 10,000,000 lives sacrificed during the World War and because of which "they were now determined to take leadership of world affairs in their own hands."

Denominational divisions were condemned by two student speakers. Miss Dorothy Gray of Phillips University, Enid, Okla., speaking on the subject, said:

"The church is here for the specific purpose of establishing peace, brotherhood and the Golden Rule among nations of the world. A divided church can never accomplish this. We must learn to pull together. We preach internationalism among the nations, and then maintain a selfish, sectarian and divisive policy among ourselves. Nations can't be expected to stop their warring until churches stop fighting one another. The slipshod and inefficient method of competing denominations in maintaining separate colleges, theological seminaries, publishing houses and mission boards is a needless waste of energy and plays havoc with both church and world."

A like criticism was directed against the church by John H. Elliott, University of Michigan. This student deplored the more than 200 denominations that are now competing for the religious loyalties of the public. Because of these divisions the church was declared to be afraid to speak out against crying evils of the present day such as industrial inequalities, racial discriminations and organized warfare. Mr. Elliott said: "The church has, time after time, been hypocritical on questions of war and peace and has signally failed to put forth any united program of peace education. The church has too often been used as a tool of existing governments for the establishment of a warlike spirit."

The speaker called for obliteration of denominational lines as an indispensable prerequisite for advancement of social righteousness.

The conference is being so arranged that students will have plenty of opportunity for forum discussion. All non-student delegates, including church officials and secretaries, are on the sidelines. Criticism of the students against the church will not be wholly destructive, it is explained, but will include consideration of ways and means for building a better and more nearly Christian church. Other speakers include Georgia MacKay of Teachers' College; F. E. Whitcraft, University of Chicago, and John Knox, Emory College; the Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr of Detroit, and the Rev. R. E. Diefendorfer of New York.

## PRESIDENT COOLIDGE NOT WITHDRAWING AS TACNA-ARICA ARBITER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—There will be no withdrawal of President Coolidge as arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica question, it is made clear at the White House.

The President feels that the arbitration is proceeding in accordance with the original plan. It was said that Mr. Coolidge would not consult General Pershing in regard to the Chilean appeal against one of the General's decisions, because, under the terms of the award, only Chile and Peru could be legitimately consulted in such a matter. Briefs from these countries will be filed.

Formal announcement of the early return of General Pershing to the United States has been made at the State Department.

## LACHINE CANAL TRAFFIC

MONTREAL, Dec. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Grains passing through the Lachine Canal during the 1925 season of navigation totaled 132,379,000 bushels, compared with 122,840,000 in 1924 and 65,542,000 in 1921, an increase of nearly 100 per cent in four years. Grains of American origin used in the Lachine canal in 1925 amounted to over 50,000,000 bushels.

## NEW BELT MAPS AID GEOGRAPHY

Form Abridged and Selective Adjunct, Writer on Navigation Says

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30 (Special).—"World Geography in a New Aspect," or the practical service of a new type of belt map, was the subject of a paper by John Mills of Washington, D. C., engineer and writer on navigation and allied subjects, presented before the American Association for the Advancement of Science here.

The new belt maps comprise, Mr. Mills said, what may be called the abridged and selective geography of the world from the modern standpoint. He added: "Their relation to other world maps or to the ordinary atlas is something like that of the desk dictionary to the unabridged edition or that of the handy book of facts to the encyclopedia."

**Preventing Distortion**  
"The impossibility of correctly representing the features of the spherical surface of the earth on a flat sheet has led to many devices and compromises in making world maps. All the methods or 'projections' heretofore devised for such maps necessarily involve more or less distortion and various departures from a uniform and correct scale."

"In the well-known Mercator map is a projection from a point of view at the earth's center on a cylindrical surface primarily tangent to the surface of the globe around the equator, and then unrolled and flattened out, there is little or no distortion for a belt of considerable width through the equator, with the equator as a medial line.

"A similar method of constructing belt maps is now proposed, following two great circles that are inclined to the equator and that intersect it at longitude, 90 degrees west and 90 degrees east, respectively, of the zero meridian through Greenwich, Eng. The new map, however, is not something like the belts on a soldier when fully equipped with his shoulder belts that cross in front and in the back.

**Picture of Earth's Surface**  
"Such maps give, without material distortion, a comprehensive and consistent picture of practically all of the earth's surface, land and sea, that civilized man of the present day is interested in. Besides, they avoid some of the deficiencies of the terrestrial globe, especially in cost, compactness, convenience of storage and easy reference."

"The Suez and Panama canals and other improvements and changes in routes and methods of transportation and communication have greatly modified man's consciousness of present day world geography; and those parts of the earth's surface outside the two belts described have comparatively little practical every day interest."

## NATIONAL MARKETING SOUGHT FOR HONEY

Standard Grading Plan Proposed to Beekeepers

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30 (Special).—A national plan for marketing honey, with uniform standards, was advocated before the American Association of Economic Entomologists by E. W. Atkins, Watertown, Wis.

The problem of marketing honey today is primarily to get honey in a position so that it can be made more available to the average housewife at prices that the public can be made to believe are comparable with those of other articles of food now obtainable at moderate prices. Mr. Atkins said he added:

"It is said the primary thing in putting honey on the map is to supply and enforce standards by which honey can be graded and which will accurately describe it. There must be absolute protection of the buyer by the maintenance of quality. That is the first requirement that Wisconsin beekeepers have set up. In Wisconsin we market more than 5,000,000 pounds of honey a year."

Edward Nordman, State Commissioner of Markets, says of the plan

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## The Wm. B. Schleiser Store

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Correct Attire for the Gentlewoman

Harrisburg, Pa.

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## Goldsmith's

HARRISBURG, PA.

## Doutrich's

Always Reliable

MEN'S

Clothing—Furnishings

320 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

now being operated successfully in Wisconsin. Instead of honey being shipped out of Wisconsin by the carload, as formerly, it now is shipped out only in small quantities. The beekeeper takes more care, labels his honey properly, and has increased his trade.

## PATH OUTLINED FOR EDUCATION

Needs a Science of Its Own, Says Colorado Teachers' College Speaker

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30 (Special).—Assuming that education is the solvent of all social difficulties, Dr. Ira Woods Howarth, head of the department of sociology, Colorado State Teachers' College, declared in an address before the education section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here that "it was time science was founded for the purpose of its own."

Dr. Howarth held that students of education should no longer shelter themselves under the wings of other sciences, but should build a house of their own.

"We have precedents, of course, for educational this, that and the other, as in the case of agricultural chemistry. But when farmers are fully aroused to the importance and value of agricultural science, we shall have a science of agriculture in both its pure and applied aspects."

"Consider the field of education. It is one of the most important in the world. How are we to eliminate war? By educating. How are we to solve our industrial problems? By education. How are we to raise the level of our citizenship? By education."

"In the United States alone, counting teachers, preachers, editors, lecturers, parents and all others engaged in education in one form or another, the number is millions. Teachers alone number 750,000. Where has science a greater opportunity than in this field?"

"Education as an applied science depends upon and must await the advance of a pure science of education. The science needed is not likely to be built up by teachers themselves. What we need for the development of a science of education is a body of educational scientists with exactly the same spirit, the same devotion to truth, as the scientists who built up chemistry, physics or astronomy."

"Education as a practical science depends upon and must await the advance of a pure science of education. The science needed is not likely to be built up by teachers themselves. What we need for the development of a science of education is a body of educational scientists with exactly the same spirit, the same devotion to truth, as the scientists who built up chemistry, physics or astronomy."

## ROAD TO JAMESTOWN

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Although the 1926 highway program will not be in the budget for some time, it has been learned that construction of a six-mile road between Williamsburg and Jamestown will be included in the 1926 program. The road to the site of the first permanent English settlement in America will be of gravel, with a bituminous binder, and will cost \$60,000.

## "Ask Your Neighbor" FAMILY WASH

THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc.  
West Philadelphia Plant—Belmont 616  
Germantown Plant—Germantown 7300  
Media 1175  
Branches: Chester 94-W  
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Wilmington 733-J  
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## The Party SHOP

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## GREETING CARDS

Christmas Greetings to All

Careful attention to mail orders.

## THE MAIN LINE NATIONAL BANK OF WAYNE

This Bank has banking service to sell and invest your business and the basis of its willingness more than simple perfunctory routine operations.

## Travelers Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

## Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2 Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elvise Building, 54 Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR IN GREAT BRITAIN IS BEGUN

(Continued from Page 1)

public to know and appreciate the facts will they resolve to escape from the octopus of drink. If prohibition, he said, would not put an end to unemployment, industrial depression, shortage of houses, and other social evils, it would go a long way in helping to settle them.

## A Democratic Note

Throughout the meeting the democratic note was struck: it was indicated that the power of granting or refusing licenses should be vested in the inhabitants of the locality where they are applied for, not in a few justices of the peace. Mr. Black congratulated the alliance on not having been sidetracked by the delusion of nationalization of the trade. "If prohibition is a failure in America," he explained, after quoting adverse verdicts, "may we speedily have such a failure here!"

Some of us are ashamed, he went on, that our Government does not take immediate steps to prevent liquor traffic interests in this country from violating the laws of a friendly state. If England passed a law and American consuls at breaking it, we should not hesitate to accuse them of not playing the game. He extolled the part played by the churches in America in bringing about prohibition, and urged his hearers to see that their own churches and other-bearers get right on this question.

In recent times the temperance cause has been greatly strengthened by the admission of members of the higher social classes. At one time "society" laughed total abstinence to scorn; today unused wine-glasses at dinners and other functions are increasing. Not a few titled folk are ardent temperance advocates. One of these, Lady Dorothy Henley, lends her support to the present effort of the United Kingdom Alliance by appearing on its platform. At Fulham she made some practical suggestions, one being that the liquor question should be made a matter of daily interest and a topic of discussion on all available occasions. She remarked that one of the finest things anybody can do is to limit his liberty for the sake of others.

## The Hon. William Graham

The Rt. Hon. William Graham (Edinburgh), who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the Labor Government, dealt cogently with the social aspect of the question. He said the war cost Great Britain £10,000,000,000, and there is a dead weight of debt of £7,700,000,000 which costs the country £350,000,000 a year. The national annual budget, at £2,000,000,000, is four times what it was before the war. He said:

"We cannot afford to misuse a penny of our resources. Yet in 1924-25, a period of trade depression, unemployment, and national wealth while brewing undertakings alone made profits aggregating more than £6,000,000. How can a people build up personal and national wealth while pouring over £300,000,000 a year (the amount of the national drink bill) down the drain? How can they become industrially prosperous when a great deal of efficiency is penalized, if not paralyzed, by the existence of this traffic?"

The last speaker was the Rt. Hon. Lefl Jones, a veteran in the cause and president of the alliance. He pointed out that the temperance argument is based on the good of the community, while the arguments on the other side are individual and selfish. He frankly admitted that local option affects the poor more than the rich, but justified it on the ground that the former need protection more than the latter can afford to afford themselves. To a voice in the audience, "Prohibit the trade altogether!" Mr. Jones responded that he would gladly do so, but the public must first be educated. The reason why the alliance advocates local option, he explained, is that if it can become operative at once, and that by spreading it from locality to locality Britain will in time become ripe.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

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The GLOSSY Kind  
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## Mitchell Fletcher Co.

Charge Accounts Solicited  
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12th & Market Sts.  
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Philadelphia  
Atlantic City, N. J.

## January Sale of Canned Vegetables

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Philadelphia  
Atlantic City, N. J.

## Special Offer

While It Lasts  
A few of our own make. Top Coats, excellent, m.o.d.e.s., fur-trimmed. Formerly sold for \$100, \$150 and \$175, reduced to \$65, \$95 and \$125.  
Fur Coats, made in our own workrooms of the finest selected skins. Were originally sold for \$200, \$250 and \$300; reduced to \$125, \$150 and \$175.  
Fine Fur Jackets as low as \$50.

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## POWER SOURCES IN MILLIKAN RAY

(Continued from Page 1)

the whole domain of natural science. Distinction came to Dr. Millikan a few years ago, when he was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for his achievements in measuring the electron, the ultimate unit of matter. The new ray which Dr. Millikan has discovered, it is indicated, is reaching the earth continuously from the surrounding spaces. It is a short, powerful ray, of extreme penetrating power and is reported to be strong enough to pierce two feet of lead. Its discovery is interpreted to indicate hitherto unknown and perhaps unlimited sources of power in the universe.

## A Choice

I was a question of the Bible or beer. There was the challenge. They answered it with their or a children by supervising their religious education, and they must answer it for the State in following the lead of the combative churches. He concluded: "Don't come into this crusade halfheartedly. Don't come with an apology that you are going to give up something; there is no cheap martyrdom in this great forward movement of temperance. You are not taking away anything worth while from the public; you are giving it a chance to cut out the drink canker, you are giving thousands a chance to live in joy, you are taking away a given thing from the Christian. You have got something great to offer to all mankind; obey His command, given through the churches; radiate it, offer it, give it freely. . . . Be ye doers of the Word."

## CLEMENTS LIBRARY COLLECTION ENHANCED BY GREENE LETTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

reports sent in by aides who were upon military missions. Not only the collection contained letters from military men but also it has many communications from the governors of the states in which General Greene operated.

## Summed Up War's Progress

Possibly the most interesting letter in the volume was written in 1779 by General Greene to a brother officer in Massachusetts in which the writer summed up the entire course of the Revolution to that date. General Greene was pessimistic concerning the successful termination of the struggle for independence, but he evidenced no desire to give up. This discouraged letter is between 12 and 15 pages of folio in length, which gives some idea of the thoroughness of this correspondence and its value.

In weighing the gift of Mr. Clements to the University of Michigan Clements Library, Mr. Bishop feels that the Washington papers in the Library of Congress may be more extensive than the Greene collection because they contain General Washington's letter books and the papers of the Continental Congress. However, Mr. Bishop says that nothing else shows such steady progress from day to day as the Greene correspondence set forth.

The volumes are bound in Morocco and the letters are inlaid in the pages. Mr. Clements, who has been a collector of manuscripts and papers dealing with American his-

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## POWER SOURCES IN MILLIKAN RAY

(Continued from Page 1)

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## CLEMENTS LIBRARY COLLECTION ENHANCED BY GREENE LETTERS

(Continued from Page 1)



## Coach and Four, Tallyho Horn, Recall Early Days in Boston Town

Beaux and Belles in Colonial Garb Start Diamond Jubilee of Jordan Marsh Company, Paying Call of Respects at State House and City Hall

With fanfare of tallyho horn and in the midst of cheers from crowds lining the sidewalks to gaze at the unexpected and charming sight of a coach and four, laden with beaux and belles of another century, the stagecoach, bearing passengers who would spread the news of the diamond jubilee celebration of the Jordan Marsh Company, left the corner of Avon and Chancery Streets today, journeyed through the cavernous ways dedicated to modern commerce, past the historic Common and the old houses where Boston's early history was richly written, to the State House, thence to City Hall, thence through the financial district and back to the State House, after having delivered invitations to Governor Fuller and Mayor Curley to participate in the celebratory events which will occupy the next week.

It was a page, miraculously torn from Godey's Lady's Book before the very eyes of the public. Those who sought the neighborhood to see what they had learned was to be re-acted, of modes and manners of earlier days, were delighted and appreciative of pictorial excellence.

The passengers arrive. The moment the coach, with its four smart boys blanketed in blue and silver and restless to be off, appeared at the corner from which the start was made, windows in neighboring buildings were jammed with those eager to see for themselves. On the gleaming coach sides was a red and blue and silver crest, symbol of the glory of some great family. Sitting smartly on the box was the coachman, in beaver hat and blue broad-cloth great-coat, brass buttons and capacious cape. His beaver was blocked in the ancient manner, his long-lashed whip was held in the way of the older days and there was even something anciently dignified in the cut of his sandy hair.

Presently the passengers arrived, through a little lane made in the dense crowd. A half dozen ladies, in billowing silks and satins, their exquisite oaks or mushroom bonnets ruffled in glimmering ribbons or feathered in sage green or orange, pink or old-blue, they flounced and hopped gowns mantled with plaided or brocaded were, arranged themselves in the narrow interior of the coach. Lace fichus were caught momentarily in the sharp wind.

Cavaliers, in buff or canary or dove gray suits, blue or brown canes and great coats lined with canary, brass-buttoned, full skirted dress coats, their stovepipe hats, their elegant, gold-headed walking sticks all arranged, attended the ladies with the courtly manners of a by-gone day.

The mellow notes of the horn, blown industriously by Thomas Garrity, floor superintendent and one of the party, warned sidewalk crowds of the oncoming spectacle. Beaux swept off their beaver hats and bowed to pedestrians who responded in return in greeting.

Cheers were exchanged all along the line, up Bromfield Street, down Tremont, through Boylston to Arlington and up Beacon Street to the State House. There, on the steps, B. J. Hawkins, store manager, in dove-gray frock coat and tight breeches, with rust-rope knitted muffler, and storekeeper had justly and howl stood and read the scroll of invitation to Governor Fuller. The Governor was introduced to the party. The ladies all curtisied low.

The Governor, astonishment written large on his face, bowed low, too, over the outstretched hand of each lady as she curtisied, in her sweeping silks, with quaint grace. And when he had bidden them God-speed upon their journey, Governor Fuller said, "My only regret is that I am not going on this ride."

was founded, using the same names by which it is known today. In 1841 Mr. Jordan began in a modest little one-room shop at the corner of Mechanic and Hanover Streets. Today the firm bearing his name, after three-quarters of a century of consistent growth, in the largest retail store in New England, occupies more than 24 acres of floor space, has a storehouse of more than 120,000 square feet, sends out an average of 20,000 bundles daily, and has nearly half a hundred buyers going to Europe each year, where the firm maintains two stores, at Paris and Berlin.

And it is for this founder, whose business standards, aims, and principles sincerely pursued in the intervening years, have resulted in the company's remarkable growth and expansion, that the firm of today has set aside the month of January, 1926, in which to honor his memory.

The remainder of the Diamond Jubilee program, which will extend throughout January, follows:

"World's Peace Jubilee Day"—Tuesday, Jan. 5 at 8:30 p. m. in the Recreation Hall. Echoes of the World's Peace Jubilee of 1872. The "Bouquet of Artists" impersonated by the Jordan Marsh Choral Society. Prima donna impersonated by Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, and Miss Yvonne des Etoiles and Miss Marion Newman of the New England Conservatory of Music. The "Pat Gilmore Band" impersonated by Barone's Band.

"Dickens Day"—Wednesday, Jan. 6 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. "Dingley Dell" party, with special Dickens music, of the Pickwick period. Under the auspices of the Boston Branch, Dickens Fellowship of America.

"Old Ship Day"—Thursday, Jan. 7 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. Talk upon old ships by Stanton H. King, of the Sailors' Haven, with chimes and rope work by sailors. Exhibition of prints, ship models and charts.

"Boston and Jordan's"—Friday, Jan. 8 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. Costumed lecture by Miss Martha A. S. Shannon with slides of old Boston and old Jordan's. 1850 Dance Interlude, "The Spirit of Jordan's," by Miss E. R. Wheeler.

"Boston Day"—Tuesday, Jan. 12 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. World's Peace Jubilee Chorus and Pat Gilmore Band in a patriotic program. Speech by the Mayor on the occasion, guest of honor. Special feature: Introduction of Jenny Lind to America. Jenny Lind impersonated by Greta Milow.

"Beacon Hill Day"—Wednesday, Jan. 13 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. Lecture by Stanton H. King, of the Social Life of Old Boston. Dance Interlude, "In 1850," by Greta Milow.

"Governor's Day"—Thursday, Jan. 14 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. "Old-Time Governors of Massachusetts," by Miss Martha A. S. Shannon. World's Peace Jubilee Chorus and Pat Gilmore Band.

"Fashions and Furbelows"—Thursday, Jan. 21 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. Parade of period fashions illustrating costumes of the past.

"Candlelight Concert"—Friday, Jan. 22 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. Harpichord and period songs in costume by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gideon.

"Old-Time Story Show"—Saturday, Jan. 23 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. "Handel and Haydn Society Day"—Wednesday, Jan. 26 at 8:30 p. m. in the Recreation Hall. "Musical Boston, Old and New." Mr. Courtenay Guild, president, Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. Women's chorus, Handel and Haydn Society, assisted by the World's Peace Jubilee Chorus and soloists.

"Melodies of the Old South"—Wednesday, Jan. 27 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. "Swiss River-colored quartet in spirituals and plantation songs."

"Moscow Art Ensemble"—Thursday, Jan. 28 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. Russian extravaganza, with dancing, pantomime, Russian vocal and instrumental music.

"Fellow Worker Day"—Friday, Jan. 29 at 8:30 p. m. in the Assembly Hall. Finale musicale.

## DAIRY AND FOOD COMMITTEE TO MEET

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30 (AP)—Thomas Holt, Dairy and Food Committee member, who is president of the National Association of Dairy, Food and Drug officials, has called a meeting of the executive committee of the association for Jan. 6 at Detroit, Mich., to continue until the completion of business. Decision as to the time and place for the 30th annual convention in 1926 will be made.

Many cities in all sections of the country have bid for the meeting, which is expected to be held the last of July or early in August unless a southern city is chosen, in which case it will be later because of the heat, Mr. Holt said today. A tentative program will be arranged.

## Fashions of Earlier Days at State House



In Center, Governor Being Invited to Jordan Marsh Company Diamond Jubilee by B. J. Hawkins, Store Superintendent, and Mrs. Ruby Smith, a Long-Time Employee. Others in Picture Are: F. W. Walther, Head Floor Superintendent; Miss Mary Hopkins, John Conney, Richard Edwards, Miss C. J. Fuller, a Fellow Worker of Long Service; Miss Sadie J. McNulty, Member of the Quarter Century Club; Thomas Garrity, Floor Superintendent; Miss Margery Sumner, Miss Ruth Stickney, Norman Walther, and H. H. Williams.

## 'EL' PURCHASE BILL IS FILED

To Enable City and State to Buy "El" Structures at About \$27,000,000

A bill providing for the purchase by the City of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of elevated structures now owned by the Boston Elevated Railway, a cost estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$27,000,000, the money to be used by the road for improvements and a possible reduction in fare, was filed with the clerk of the House today by Luke D. A. Sullivan, representative from Charlestown.

The railway company would pay the city and state a rental of 4 1/2 per cent on the net cost of the purchased property, and an additional 1 1/2 per cent paid by the road would make up a sinking fund to provide for the eventual removal of the elevated structures, as well as for other improvements. The city would buy such structures as are within the city limits, and the state those outside.

Proceeds of \$27,000,000

The proceeds of the sale of the structures, estimated by Mr. Mullen at \$27,000,000, but eventually to be determined by the State Commission on Public Utilities, would be used by the company in necessary improvements and additions to the property. The bill also provides that part of the accrued funds shall be used by the city to extend the Washington Street tunnel at its northern end to, or near, Sullivan Square.

Discussing the \$27,000,000, Mr. Mullen says: "It could be used for retiring first, the \$4,656,000 worth of bonds coming due in 1927, which would be a saving of \$270,000 a year. It could be used in paying the deficit, amounting to about \$2,348,397, to the cities and towns that have made up the deficit under the 1918 act."

"The balance could be placed under the direction of the trustees and the Department of Public Utilities as a sinking fund to pay off the 6 per cent bonds coming due up to 1934, to provide equipment and provide also for the payment of rentals for additional subway extensions."

Aim of the Bill

"The bill," says Mr. Mullen, "is primarily aimed at a solution of the elevated needs for capital and the equitable adjustment of the contract of 1918. In the measure it provides the capital for every year of the Elevated to improve the service. The money needed is provided by no new method of financing, but by one for which there is precedent. The Cambridge subway was bought by the Commonwealth and rented to the railway."

"Some of the proceeds of the sale retired bonds, and the balance for capital purposes. The Mullen bill goes a little further as it provides for the purchase of the Elevated structures and then rents to the railway. There is no increase in stock and no additional dividends to be paid, hence no extra burden need be added to the car-rider because he now carries all the burden. The law would give time for the consideration of the main question of taking the whole road by eminent domain."

## GRANGE LECTURERS TO MEET AT ORONO

The New England lecturers conference in connection with the work of the various state granges will be held at the University of Maine, Orono, Me., Aug. 16, 17, and 18. It was announced today through the Associated Press. About 1000 delegates are expected to attend.

The dates were agreed upon at a meeting of lecturers of New England state granges held yesterday. Present at the meeting were Merle J. Harriman of Readfield, Me.; Arthur W. McDaniel, East Barrington, N. H.; Albert W. Lawrence of Springfield, Vt.; Mrs. Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose Highlands; Mrs. Walter Redman, Davisville, R. I.; Charles A. Harriman of Readfield, Me.; Arthur W. McDaniel, East Barrington, N. H.; Martin, Plainfield, Vt., lecturer of the National Grange.

## AUGUSTA HAS SECOND CLASS MAIL RECORD

Beats Out Rest of State in Amount Handled

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 30 (Special)—The Augusta Post Office now handles four-fifths of all the second-class mail for the State of Maine. The total for the State last year was \$507,118, and of this amount Augusta handled \$401,768.

The office handles from 6000 to 7000 money orders every day, the volume being so great that the postmaster has just received an order from the federal department to send accounts in for auditing daily after Jan. 1. This is the only Post Office in the State which is required to do this.

The office paid \$36,660 money orders during the past year, more than one-half of all the money orders handled in Maine, and more than the total amount handled by either New Hampshire, Vermont or Rhode Island. The money represented by these orders totals \$1,208,784.54. The postal receipts, outside of money orders, totaled \$485,715.8. An electric perforator has just been installed to speed up the business.

## DORCHESTER TUNNEL EXTENSION BILL FILED

Extension of the Dorchester tunnel from Andrew Square to Mattapan Square along Blue Hill Avenue reservation to Franklin Park station, Dorchester, is provided in a bill filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Bernard J. Ginsberg, representative from the Dorchester district of Boston.

Improvements which the extension would bring were outlined in a statement today by Mr. Ginsberg, who pointed out that passenger traffic, now greatly congested, would be improved by the extension. It would connect Boston and Dorchester, Mattapan, Roxbury, Hyde Park and Milton.

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## TELEPHONE COMPANY EXPENDS \$30,000,000 IN NEW ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

Increased rates were not effective during this period in Maine or New Hampshire. I have asked the company to file its annual return as soon as may be after the first of the year. The company, as soon as its figures for December are available, is to send me a summary of the results of that month, which will include the increased rates as asked for in the State of Maine. The commissions in the states of Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island have not yet made their determination, but as also because it has been the law the rates could be suspended, they have gone into effect as filed by the company pending the final decision.

"Because the rates have not all been in effect during this period and the rates in Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire are not necessarily as will finally be determined by the commissions in those states and also because it has been the usual experience of the company that the results of its operations in the full months are more favorable than in summer months, an accurate determination of the effects of the increased rates at this time cannot be made. However, in view of the above factors, the results of the operations of the company as indicated by the summary closely approximate what was anticipated by the commission when it made its decision."

"After deducting \$1,957,390.46 from total net earnings of \$2,086,000.09, as shown above, there remained for surplus \$128,609.63, or an average of \$64.30 for each of the two months."

"During these two months the rates proposed by the company were in effect in the states of Rhode Island and Vermont and the rates allowed by this department in Massachusetts, were as follows:

Dividends at 8% annually	\$1,107,065.34
Interest on funded debt at 4%, 5% and 6% annually	388,961.25
Interest on temporary loans at 5.88% annually	460,274.67
Amortization of bonds at 6% annually and expense	11,149.20
Total	\$1,957,390.46

"After giving out Mr. Pierce's letter, Chairman Atwill prepared the following statement:

"During these two months the rates proposed by the company were in effect in the states of Rhode Island and Vermont and the rates allowed by this department in Massachusetts, were as follows:

"The balance could be placed under the direction of the trustees and the Department of Public Utilities as a sinking fund to pay off the 6 per cent bonds coming due up to 1934, to provide equipment and provide also for the payment of rentals for additional subway extensions."

## Helping Check Industrial Waste Is Goal of Boston Corporation

Purposes Include Surveys, Research, Standardization, and Employer-Employee Cooperation

To help in the important work of eliminating preventable wastes in industry, is the object of a corporation which has been organized under the laws of Massachusetts, and known as "Waste Elimination, Incorporated," with offices in the Park Square Building, Boston. Its work will be to survey and evaluate, make researches, standardize and simplify, and supervise and counsel, covering products, plant, equipment, materials and operations, and working from raw material operations, through manufacture and distribution to ultimate use of products by consumers.

The incorporators are Carl E. Bigelow, Robert W. Kent, and John A. Willard, of Bigelow, Kent, Willard & Co., Inc., engineers and accountants, Park Square Building, Boston, of which company the new firm is a division. The officers of Waste Elimination, Incorporated, are Carl E. Bigelow, president; C. E. Knoepfel, vice-president and managing director; John A. Willard, treasurer; and Robert W. Kent, clerk. These officers and Lincoln Lothrop constitute the directors.

Loss Rated in Millions

An officer of Waste Elimination, Incorporated, said today that the new organization was formed in response to the demand for engineers, natural scientists, and economists, to give more attention to the work of co-operating with employers and workers, to eliminate wastes in industry, which cause a loss, estimated by responsible and well-known men, of from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of national effort.

"For every day lost by a strike," he said, "there are at least 50 days lost by the other forms of waste in industry, a ratio which will serve to furnish some conception of what our industrial waste amounts to. These wastes run, not into the millions yearly, but into billions of dollars yearly." Continuing, this officer said: "The answer to increasing foreign competition, to increased taxes, labor disputes and other losses lies in waste elimination. Furthermore, waste elimination constitutes the only common ground on which workers and employers can meet and co-operate to mutual advantage and with profit to both."

Served on Hoover Committee

C. E. Knoepfel of New York, who has been active in the consulting field in industry since 1905, has been made managing director of the new enterprise. Mr. Knoepfel served on the Hoover Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry in 1921, and wrote one of the chapters of its report, "Waste in Industry." He is well known in industry through his books, articles and lectures on industrial subjects and his work in representative industrial plants of the country in waste elimination.

## CALIFORNIA MOVES TO SOLVE GROWING MOTORBUS PROBLEMS

Railroad Commission Appoints Committee of 21, Representing All Interests, to Draft Automotive Transport Control Legislation

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22 (Staff Correspondence)—California hopes to effect a non-political settlement of its automotive transportation problem through a committee of 21 officials representing interests throughout the State, including shippers and the public, automobile passenger and freight carriers.

This committee appointed by the California Railroad Commission is authorized to draft a new motorbus and transportation act for approval of the next state Legislature. More uniform regulation of all branches of the industry by state authorities is the aim. About 3000 companies are involved.

The present act is said to be inadequate to deal with the situation in California. The industry has grown beyond all bounds anticipated by the act as drawn in 1917, which gave the commission regulatory powers over motorbuses, truck and stage lines.

Amended in 1923

The Legislature of 1923 amended the act by adding to those who were not required to obtain a certificate, carriers whose efforts were devoted to transporting farm products and farm necessities and articles of luxury to and from farms, warehouses and other shipping points. The carriers opposed the amendment exempting farm haulers from regulation over the farm haulers, hundreds of whom had started in business following passage of the act relieving them of the certificate requirements. They formed a crew of itinerant "following" the crops up and down the State.

The automotive industry shows rapid development in California. The last report of the commission shows 682 motorbuses and truck lines operating under its jurisdiction. These carriers transported nearly 30,000,000 passengers and approximately 1,000,000 tons of freight.

Interstate Control Sought

This growth is also evidenced by the fact that interstate commerce has developed to such an extent that the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners is definitely at work upon a bill to be presented to Congress looking toward the regulation of such interstate operations. A tentative bill was approved by the convention of this association held in Washington in October and a special committee is now at work perfecting this bill.

The committee is composed of Henry T. Wells, Massachusetts commissioner, Department of Public Utilities; Sherman T. Handy, chairman, Michigan Public Utilities Commission.

## CHICAGO MAN BUYS HISTORIC BOWLDER

Eagle Rock and District to Become a Park

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Eagle Rock, one of the best-known natural landmarks in southern California, with 13 acres of land in its immediate vicinity, has been purchased by Alonzo C. Mather of Chicago from the San Rafael Company. This is the first time in 42 years that the gigantic boulder, bearing on one side what appears to be the shadow of a huge eagle in flight, has been involved in a real estate transaction.

Mr. Mather, who is said to be a direct descendant of Increase Mather and Cotton Mather, is a railroad man of Chicago who has recently purchased a residence in Los Angeles. He plans to develop his new property into a park and residential district.

The Eagle Rock has been something of a puzzle to geologists, but those who have investigated it agree that it is at least 16,000,000 years old and that it once stood on the shores of the Pacific, although it is now many miles from the ocean.

## BRITAIN TO STOP RED PROPAGANDA

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Communist propaganda in the navy already having been dealt with by the authorities, they are now turning toward the breaking up of similar propaganda in the army. The Army Council has issued a letter to all commanding officers at home and abroad, calling attention to a leaflet recently distributed among the troops throughout the country by Communists.

Sir Herbert Creedy, permanent Undersecretary for War, who signed the letter, expresses confidence that all ranks will deeply resent these efforts to benefit them into disloyalty. He asks the various commanders to communicate his letter to the troops.

## HARTWELL FAILURE LAID TO DRY AGENTS

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The activities of the American coast guard and prohibition agents were mainly responsible for the appearance in bankruptcy court today of Sir Brodick Hartwell, England's rumrunning baron.

In the course of an examination at a meeting of his creditors, Sir Brodick said that after several successful shipments of liquor to the United States, one shipment of 36,000 cases was seized by the prohibition authorities. He estimated it to be worth £250,000, but he had received no return on it. The official receiver adjourned the meeting for the appointment of a trustee to the estate.

There is nothing in the proposed program that will cause the farmers and their brothers of the cities to rally to the support of Professor Abe and his coworkers and to capture the House of Representatives at the next general election, in order to enact it into legislation. It is, in fact, an extremely mild platform, milder than the platforms which the old line parties are seriously considering adopting.

Mr. Tokonami, president of the Seiyuho, which has recently been nicknamed "Japan's Tory party," as it is the stronghold of conservatism and bureaucracy, has given expression to the fear that the existing parties will become so radical as to endanger the state in their attempts to capture the proletarian vote. "Universal manhood suffrage has opened up a vast unexplored and unknown territory to political parties," he stated, "and the danger is that they will be led by the nose by the existing political parties being transformed into a radical force by sheer political opportunism."

mission; Frank M. Hunter, counsel, Pennsylvania Public Service Commission; I. Bowen, Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and Carl I. Wheat, counsel, California Railroad Commission.

## National Association's Proposal

The proposal made by the national association is that the state commissions at present exercising regulatory authority over intrastate operations by motor vehicle on their highways be designated by Congress as federal agencies for the regulation of interstate commerce by motor vehicle.

"This suggestion presents an interesting legal question as to the authority of the Federal Government itself to delegate federal power to state-created bodies of this character," Mr. Wheat said. In an interview, "An appeal is granted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is also given authority to handle primary regulation of this nature in states where no regulatory authorities for intrastate operations are in existence or in states where no acceptance of delegation of federal power is made."

## Joint Boards of States

The machinery for regulating rates of these interstate carriers is proposed to consist of joint boards including the commissions of all the states through which the carrier proposes to pass. It is anticipated that a number of interesting legal questions will arise from this provision.

"It is assumed that, although the Supreme Court of the United States has determined that a certificate of public convenience and necessity may not be denied to any interstate common carrier, the states may continue to exercise their police power in the aid of safety and welfare."

## JAPAN COURTS PROLETARIAT

Newly Organized Party, Led by Prof. Abe of Waseda, Has Mild Platform

TOKYO, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Japan's Proletariat Party is slowly assuming definite shape and form, and as it emerges from the welter of talk which has given it birth it shows itself to be an unpromising organization for capturing the majority of the newly enfranchised masses of Japan. Prof. Isao Abe of Waseda University, notably the hotbed of radicalism in Japanese educational circles, is apparently to head the party. While Dr. Abe is a man of exceptional mental attainments, he is scarcely the type of executive needed to direct the destiny of a political organization.

The tentative platform which there is every reason to believe will be adopted, shows no opposition to it. It is, however, is a radical and deals in the main in socialistic theories. There is not a single plank which makes a direct forcible appeal to the factory worker to the farm tenant, to the small shopkeeper, the three classes from which the party hopes to draw its main strength. Even the eight-hour working day is not a popular appeal in this nation as yet.

Planks Too Vague

Most of the planks are so general and so far removed from the daily life of the average citizen that they are meaningless to him—such as, for instance, the abolition of the imperial system and the office as to admiralty, autonomy of colonies, opposition to any war of capitalist or imperialist character, abolition of the Genro, the Privy Council, the House of Peers and the peerage itself. There are one or two measures which come closer home, but they are not the policies on which the party's organizers are concentrating. For instance, the shortening of the term of conscription to one year with the full payment of a standard minimum wage, while with the colors is a project which every farmer and city clerk with a son nearing 21 would heartily endorse. Military service is no more popular in Japan than in most lands. Other such measures are the right to strike, a minimum wage, unemployment and accident insurance at the employer's expense, and improvement at Government expense of the housing of urban and rural laborers at Government expense or at the expense of employers.

## A Mild Platform

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## Five Years' Output of Books in the Soviet Republics

Cheap Books Bring Practical Information to Farmer and Worker—Newspapers Doubled Since 1914

By ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER

CONSPICUOUS on the billboards in Prague were brilliant posters in red and white announcing an exhibit of books printed in the S. S. R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) during the years 1919-1924. This exhibit was held in 1925 in the Klementinum, a mass of buildings once a monastery but for many years the home of the University of Prague and of various related activities.

Copies of the poster marked the way through the various courts of the Klementinum to the old refectory with its fine porcelain stove 30 feet high, which is said to be covered by the British Museum. A small admission fee was charged, and a little descriptive pamphlet accompanied the entrance ticket. Many catalogues and publishers' lists were available, some for purchase, some for free distribution at a table by the door.

The exhibit was arranged in rows on sloping frames and decorated with many colored placards. A typical picture represented the peasant of the old régime, poor, ragged, barefoot, downtrodden in appearance, a mere creature gazing over his field in which a few scattered stalks of wheat showed the poverty of his crop; opposite him was a peasant of the Soviet day, neatly dressed with embroidered shirt and high boots, holding himself with an air of self-respect. A machine was harvesting his bountiful crop of tall grain, while he stood by with nothing to do but read a book!

**Volume of Publishing.** According to the descriptive pamphlet, 4365 publications, with 600,000,000 pages, were issued in the five years, 1919 to 1924, in Soviet Russia. In the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic 471 publications, with 3,447,625 pages, were issued from the state press alone in the year Oct. 1, 1923, to Sept. 30, 1924. Other presses are "sown through" the Soviet republics among the people, averaging five or six pages, and they are sold at an average price of 5.4 kopecks (less than 3 cents) to make them universally available. More than 70 per cent are intended to raise the culture of the masses, "sinned against" under the Tsarist régime, which desired above all that the people be not enlightened. The great mass of the people had not even the most primitive understanding of natural phenomena, for example, and they knew nothing of politics because they had no access to any sources of instruction. Today it is quite otherwise, since popularizing literature is supplying the need.

**Many Minority Languages Used.** As a part of this effort at raising the general standard of intelligence, there has been an immense increase in the publication of books in the languages of the minor races resident in the S. S. R. "In order that each might have the opportunity to learn in his own tongue. Consequently these nations have for the first time the power to produce an independent literature, not only in agriculture and politics, but also on cultural themes, and they can for the first time express themselves in a literature in the mother tongue. The Tsarists are discovered to have a rich culture and an extensive literature.

The number of languages so represented was overwhelming, including many, many names of which I had never even heard. I copied the following comparatively familiar terms—only a portion of the whole list: Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, German, Persian, Tadzhik, Komi, Turkmen, Turkish, Caucasian, Cuvass, Karachevski, Armenian, Chinese, Mongolian, Turkistan, Kirgistan, and Yiddish.

The "popular" books are being put into all these languages and sold for five and ten kopecks (from two and a half cents to five cents). They include political tracts, of course, but also simple pamphlets.

## The Library

Making Books Accessible

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK

Librarian, St. Louis Public Library, and Chairman, The Library Survey

WHEN a man visits a public library he refers to the collection where he can go directly to the shelves and take down the books as freely as he pleases, looking them over and making his own selection. A library in which this is possible is called a "free" or "open" library. The library and its number has greatly increased of late, especially in the United States. Small libraries are nearly all open shelves and even in the large ones a very considerable proportion of books are accessible in this manner.

The Library Survey, being conducted in St. Louis by a committee of the American Library Association, has been finding out interesting things about the existence and possibilities of free access in American libraries. C. Seymour Thompson, director of the survey, finds that the open shelf system is almost universal in branch libraries and in the very small libraries. Among libraries of less than 20,000 volumes only a few are not entirely open shelf. Among libraries of 20,000 to 50,000 volumes, 90 per cent are entirely open. As we pass to the larger libraries, we find that more books are kept on closed shelves. For instance, about two-thirds of the libraries having 50,000 to 100,000 volumes are open, while above 100,000 volumes only about one-third have their books entirely accessible. The part of the main buildings devoted to open shelves varies from 10 per cent with the small libraries to only 12 per cent in the very large ones.

**Special Open Collections.** Even where the libraries do not allow the public to handle all of their books, there is usually a section where this is possible. Very few modern libraries indeed are entirely closed. Nearly all libraries have at

of the state press, and were lovely specimens of book-making, beautifully and fully illustrated. Music is also published by the state and an excellent edition of a complete opera by Rimsky-Korsakoff was priced at 6 rubles 30 kopecks (\$3.15). There is "new" music as well as "old" art, and many volumes were devoted to musical history and criticism. Bibliographies and bibliographical periodicals seemed to indicate that the Soviet Republics are not so entirely without scholars as we have been led to believe.

Translations from other languages were for the most part what may be roughly called the literature of protest. It included Upton Sinclair, Whitman, Poe, Bernard Shaw.

The general makeup of the books was excellent. The year of publication

## Russian Peasant Without the Benefit of Bco's and With It



Poster Used in Soviet Campaign Against Illiteracy.

war. In 1923 there were 382 papers which sold 1,357,925 copies; in 1925, 536 papers with 7,500,000 copies. One hundred and forty-two papers now appear regularly in languages of the lesser groups who before the revolution had no expression at all. The Soviet newspaper is said to be "made up in a style of its own. Not only the editor writes for it, but also the workman and the farmer. There are today more than 150,000 such popular contributors who make newspapers that are recognized as promoting popular culture." Before the revolution there were only four farm journals, and those suitable for use of rich farmers with large holdings. Now there are 142 farm papers, with an issue of 2,000,000 copies.

Many magazines were exhibited, most of which seemed to be on serious or practical subjects, with a very few especially for children.

**Books Serious and Beautiful.**

The books were shown in a classified arrangement. Natural science was very full and included new books on physics and the latest in aeronautics. Pedagogy was perhaps first in volume with books for teaching illiterates as well as those designed for teaching children. "My First English Book," an Ukrainian publication, had many of its lessons on Communist themes. "I live in Soviet Russia. We have here..." etc. Sociology was also very extensive, with much emphasis on Socialism, and Communism, and I was told that books on both sides of these questions were included. Fiction and poetry were comparatively small in volume; life is apparently too serious and too purposeful in the Soviet Republics. But there were excellent reprints of the whole works of many standard authors, such as Tolstoy and Dostoevsky. The theater was the theme of many books, mostly very modern in type, but I noted especially two beautiful volumes, "A History of the Moscow Theater, 1898-1923," by Nicolai Eftros, and "Le petite theatre de Moscow." These were both official publications

of the state press, and were lovely specimens of book-making, beautifully and fully illustrated.

Music is also published by the state and an excellent edition of a complete opera by Rimsky-Korsakoff was priced at 6 rubles 30 kopecks (\$3.15). There is "new" music as well as "old" art, and many volumes were devoted to musical history and criticism. Bibliographies and bibliographical periodicals seemed to indicate that the Soviet Republics are not so entirely without scholars as we have been led to believe.

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## New York Public Library Shows Exhibit of Negro Achievements

The Aspirations, Efforts, and Progress of the Race Delineated in Graphic Display of Books, Art, and Music—Interest of the White Man Is Evidenced

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—There is a Negro exhibit at the New York Public Library. Within a dozen cases there lies the story of a race. A dozen cases, narrow, shallow, compressed, and yet through their clear glass tops there shines that which arrests, challenges, commands attention

and ordinarily more silent in their study. And here and there, remarkably few in the surging throng, is a black face, intent, without a glance to the right or to the left. There are so many white people and so few Negroes in this significant pageant of American citizens.

**History of Development.** And what is there in the cases? First, the historical information which gives back to the Negro his past, a tradition of accomplishment; second, writings, etchings, music, announcements of community activities by which present-day individual achievement may be seen, not as something rare and exceptional, but as part of a group movement toward new expression. The emphasis is on constructive development filled with promise for the future.

There are books in both English and French to show the heritage of the varied groups of Negroes who may be found today within the 70 or 80 blocks of the Harlem section of New York City—French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabian, British and native Africans—meeting and weaving together a pattern of such diversity of threads that no one general appellation may be applied to the product. There are a number of books dealing with the Haitian background, a book written in 1859 by Richard Hill, Negro, member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Jamaica, and several economic volumes from the pen of James C. Smith of the Bahamas, who wrote in favor of a double monetary system and on production and distribution. There is a marked contrast between the burning words of Countee Cullen's recent lament on "Heritage" and these books by Mr. Smith. Mr. Cullen has written:

"Stagnant heart and rebel head  
Hav'd you not realized  
You and I are civilized."

while Mr. Smith has chosen to use on the title page of his book on the double monetary system a line from the poem, "You and I are civilized," meaning the course of so many centuries should be considered as one man, ever living and constantly learning.

**Negro Authors.** The bearded, long, lean face with the high forehead and deep-set eyes of the Rev. Alexander Crummell has a place among the documents of earlier days in New York, a collection which includes a number of his sermons and several addresses. Peter Williams Jr., "a descendant of Africa," has in the collection a speech on "The Abolition of the Slave Trade," by Frederick Douglass, written by Frederick Douglass, documents from the colony of Liberia, the story of "The Fugitive Blacksmith," by James W. C. Pennington and Booker T. Washington's story of his work. There is a slightly amused look on the face of W. Wells Brown as though he had found distinctly pleasurable the places he saw and the people he visited which were the subjects of his book, "Three Years in Europe." William Stebbins' account of the "Underground Railroad" is included in the collection, and the women are not overlooked. Sojourner Truth's photograph and story being there and Frances Anne Kemble's description of a Georgian plantation.

The One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Street branch of the New York Public Library, whose staff has prepared the exhibit, has gathered together a number of present-day Negro magazines and newspapers with articles on the problems of the day, photographs of churches and community houses and programs dealing with church community activities in the Harlem section. A chart has been prepared showing that the Negroes who use the library read 47-48 per cent fiction, 13-14 per cent sociology, 10-11 per cent literature and 27-30 per cent other classes of books. There is a program showing a typical list of speakers for the week of special interest to the community or to the Negro race.

**Verses of Phillis Wheatley.** One of the most interesting sections of the exhibit deals with the work of Negro writers, artists and actors. One wall is given to etchings by Albert Alexander Smith. Poems

of the state press, and were lovely specimens of book-making, beautifully and fully illustrated.

Music is also published by the state and an excellent edition of a complete opera by Rimsky-Korsakoff was priced at 6 rubles 30 kopecks (\$3.15). There is "new" music as well as "old" art, and many volumes were devoted to musical history and criticism. Bibliographies and bibliographical periodicals seemed to indicate that the Soviet Republics are not so entirely without scholars as we have been led to believe.

Translations from other languages were for the most part what may be roughly called the literature of protest. It included Upton Sinclair, Whitman, Poe, Bernard Shaw.

The general makeup of the books was excellent. The year of publication

war. In 1923 there were 382 papers which sold 1,357,925 copies; in 1925, 536 papers with 7,500,000 copies. One hundred and forty-two papers now appear regularly in languages of the lesser groups who before the revolution had no expression at all. The Soviet newspaper is said to be "made up in a style of its own. Not only the editor writes for it, but also the workman and the farmer. There are today more than 150,000 such popular contributors who make newspapers that are recognized as promoting popular culture." Before the revolution there were only four farm journals, and those suitable for use of rich farmers with large holdings. Now there are 142 farm papers, with an issue of 2,000,000 copies.

Many magazines were exhibited, most of which seemed to be on serious or practical subjects, with a very few especially for children.

**Books Serious and Beautiful.**

The books were shown in a classified arrangement. Natural science was very full and included new books on physics and the latest in aeronautics. Pedagogy was perhaps first in volume with books for teaching illiterates as well as those designed for teaching children. "My First English Book," an Ukrainian publication, had many of its lessons on Communist themes. "I live in Soviet Russia. We have here..." etc. Sociology was also very extensive, with much emphasis on Socialism, and Communism, and I was told that books on both sides of these questions were included. Fiction and poetry were comparatively small in volume; life is apparently too serious and too purposeful in the Soviet Republics. But there were excellent reprints of the whole works of many standard authors, such as Tolstoy and Dostoevsky. The theater was the theme of many books, mostly very modern in type, but I noted especially two beautiful volumes, "A History of the Moscow Theater, 1898-1923," by Nicolai Eftros, and "Le petite theatre de Moscow." These were both official publications

written many years ago, by Phillis Wheatley in Boston are side by side with the work of James Weldon Johnson, Claude McKay, Countee Cullen and Paul Lawrence Dunbar. There is a photograph of Ira Aldridge, whose tragic black figure as "Othello" was known to playgoers in the time of Edmund Kean and Mrs. Kendal, with whom he played. Egbert Austin Williams and George W. Walker, resplendent in top hats and morning coats, are shown, a souvenir of the morning walk in Hyde Park on the day following their command appearance at Buckingham Palace before King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Charles S. Gilpin is shown in several poses from his recent plays and there is a book on the work of Bert Williams, comedian. Roland Hayes has a place in the exhibit side by side with published Negro "spirituals," and a book on Samuel Coleridge Taylor.

There is more than a tinge of melancholy in the work of some of the recent writers. It may be the gentle melancholy of Paul Lawrence Dunbar in the autographed letter to the Rev. Alexander Crummell, in which he sets down his joy at having two poems accepted by the Century Magazine and adds that sometimes "it is hard to sing in the dark, but I find that two of the sweetest song birds, the nightingale and the mock bird, do the same." Or it may be the cynical tinge of Cullen, who writes of those who cut their teeth on silver spoons and have the stars strung for their baubles, while of himself, he says:

"I cut my teeth as the black raven  
For implements of battle."

## INDIANS PASS REFORM MOTION

Threat Is Made That the Members of Legislatures Will Vacate Their Seats

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.—The Indian National Congress, by an overwhelming majority, accepted the Swaraj resolution to the effect that if the Government, by the end of February, fails to give a satisfactory reply to the demand for reforms all the members of the Legislatures shall vacate their seats. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's motion which was skeptical regarding the Swarajists' power to fulfill their threat of civil disobedience, was lost.

On the other hand, at a meeting of the National Liberal Congress at Calcutta, Sir Moropant Joshi claimed that the reforms had done some good, had proved the ability of Indians to administer departments and had weakened, if not demolished, the argument of the administrative incapacity of the Indians, or their inability to work on democratic institutions for the general benefit. Sir Moropant Joshi said that the reform could be and had partly been utilized for educating the electorate.

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau.** LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Allahabad correspondent of The Times, commenting on the radical Swarajist success, says: "The unreality of the proceedings is almost universally recognized, as apart from the fundamental dissension within the Congress, the Hindu-Muslim differences are as strong as ever, and large bodies of sober Indian politicians ridicule the so-called civil disobedience."

**NEW FRENCH COMMANDER.** PARIS, Dec. 30 (P)—An army order issued Monday names General Boichut to succeed General Naulin in command of the French troops in Morocco. General Boichut has been the commander of the nineteenth army corps, one of the star units of the Moroccan forces. General Naulin will take his place in that command.

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12 oz. bottles.....60c  
Quart cans.....\$1.00  
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Maple Cream.....60c per can  
\$7.00 per doz.

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**The Great January Sale**  
Begins Saturday, January 2

Planned With Every Assurance of Making This the Largest January in the History of the Store.

Manufacturers' and Our Own Clearances, Every Department Well Represented With the Most Unusual Values  
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

## SUNSET STORIES

The Snow Surprises Polly Purr

THE days were growing cooler as well as shorter. Nearly all the garden flowers were gone—just the marigolds and the cypripediums were left. Polly Purr had to curl up into a very tight ball to keep warm when she took her naps on the porch hammock cushions. One morning when Polly Purr awakened from her night's sleep, and Muriel had given the little gray kitten a breakfast bowl of warm milk, Polly decided to go leaf chasing before she took another nap.

"Mew, mew," she said, as she stood beside the kitchen door.

"You will get your feet cold, Polly Purr," said Mother Martin.

"Mew, mew, mew," answered Polly Purr, meaning, "I didn't get my feet very cold yesterday. I was so fast after the leaves that my paws didn't have a chance to get chilled."

"Very well," said Mother Martin, opening the door of the kitchen, "if you want to go out in the cold, run along quickly so that I can close the door before the kitchen is as cool as outdoors."

Polly Purr scuttled out of the door and onto the tiny black paws. Then she stopped. The lawn looked very strange. No green or brown grass was in sight. No red, no orange, no brown leaves were blowing about. All the ground was just plain white. Muriel's sand pile looked like a big white mound.

"How very odd," thought Polly Purr to her kitten self.

Now Polly Purr had never before seen snow, and she did not know at all what it was like, so she danced down the steps and off onto the white ground.

Now cold and damp the snow felt on her warm little white paws! She lifted up her left front paw and shook it. Then she lifted up her little right front paw and shook that. Next she lifted up her left hind paw and shook that, and then her right hind paw. But each time just the minute she set her paw down again in the snow, the cold shivers ran way down to the white tip of her gray tail.

"Mew, mew," she cried, meaning, "I don't like white lawns. Green lawns are much nicer."

"Poor Polly Purr," said Mother Martin, who had been watching out of the kitchen window to see what the kitten would do when she stepped in the snow.

"She isn't much like Muriel," smiled Mother as Muriel came into the kitchen all bundled with rubbers and mittens, thick sweater and tam, ready to go outdoors and frolic in the first snow of the season.

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In each case negliges shirts separately finished 5c each.  
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"Perhaps she will learn to like the snow," said Muriel happily.

"I doubt it," answered Mother. "Cats don't like to get their feet wet, and the snow feels cold and damp to their little paws."

Sure enough, just the moment Muriel opened the door to go outside, Polly Purr slipped quickly back into the nice warm kitchen.

Muriel had a beautiful time tramping about in the pretty white snow, while Polly Purr stayed indoors. The little kitten sat on the kitchen floor in the sunshine and licked all her little paws very carefully. The snow had not made the white paws grimy, but Polly liked the feeling of her little warm tongue after the coldness of the snow.

When Polly had finished all four paws, she decided to take a nap. Long before Muriel came in from her play—cheeks rosy, eyes bright from the cold—the little gray and white kitten was curled up fast asleep on the thick braided rug, right beside the hot water heater.

Just where you are most in the way, Polly," laughed Mother reproachfully as she carefully stepped over the sleeping kitten.

**MOBILE COTTON RECEIPTS MOUNT**

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Receipt of cotton shipments in Mobile for the week ending Dec. 11, amounted to 10,250 bales, representing an increase of 500 bales, as compared with receipts for the previous week. The total receipts since Aug. 1 are 87,441 bales, as compared with 85,520 bales to the same date last year, an increase of 70 per cent. J. P. Saffold, in charge of the Mobile Exchange, reported.

Total exports of cotton for the week were 1730 bales. The total foreign export for this season amounts to 27,287 bales, as compared with 24,777 bales up to the same time last season, an increase of 62,510 bales.

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# RADIO

Behind the Scenes on a Radio Stage

## "DX" CONTEST PLANNED FOR RADIO WEEK

Distant American Stations  
to Be Heard Due to  
Silent Local Periods

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—An American "DX" or distance contest, which will be participated in by radio-casting stations in every state in the Union, as well as by Canadian and Mexican stations, will be one of the features of International Radio week, Jan. 24 to 30, according to announcement by officials of the committee who have charge of the movement.

The first five nights of the week will be devoted to international radio-casting tests, American stations transmitting special programs to overseas listeners during the hours from 10 to 10, central standard time, while American listeners will hear special programs from overseas stations in the hours from 10 to 11, central standard time, while American, Canadian, and Mexican stations remain silent.

On Friday, Jan. 29, at the customary silent hour, a variation in the plan of radio-casting will be made, and instead of listening during the hours from 10 to 11, central standard time, for the first 15 minutes of the silent hour, stations in the eastern standard time zone. Promptly at the conclusion of the first 15 minutes of the silent hour, the eastern time zone stations will be silent, and radio-casters in the central standard time zone will be heard on the air, while stations in all other districts remain silent. The last 15 minutes of the hour will be devoted to stations in the mountain standard time zone, while the last 15 minutes of the silent hour will be reserved for Pacific coast stations who expect to reach listeners in every state in the Union with hundreds of thousands of fans glued to the earpieces.

On Saturday, Jan. 30, another variation of the DX contest will be arranged, and after the conclusion of the hour radio-casters in all American stations for the benefit of overseas listeners, stations in Canada will have the air exclusively to themselves during the first 15 minutes of the silent hour. Stations in the eastern time zone will be heard on the air, while stations in the northern half of the United States will take up the program while the Canadian stations shut down for the remaining 45 minutes of the test hour. The third quarter of the hour will be devoted to stations in the southern half of the United States, while the last quarter of the silent hour will bring Mexican and Cuban stations on the air to entertain listeners throughout the entire American Continent.

Special programs are planned by radio-casters who will participate in these North American Continent tests, programs that will permit of the frequent announcement of call letters so the fan can rapidly log the DX stations that will possibly be coming into his receiver for the first time.

A complete log of the programs broadcast from overseas will be kept by the International Radio Week committee, and every effort will be made to secure also complete logs of American radio-casters who are on the air during the special tests on Friday and Saturday. Radio-casters participating have pledged themselves to acknowledge all reports and claims of reception from distant fans, and there is no doubt that many thousands of people will hear stations this week that are normally not in the range of their sets because of local station interference.

Program directors in all radio-casting stations will set their watches by the Arlington time signal each night of the test, and by expedient that perfect harmony will be found in the air for the benefit of fans reaching out for new distance records.

Because of radio-casters in widely separated parts of the country operating on the same wavelength it will be easy for fans to tune to a local station and bring their receivers into sharp tune at the time just before the tests start, and then wait for the distant station to come in at the exact dial setting of the local. In England standard frequency signals will be sent out for the benefit of local listeners wishing to tune the receivers sharply, and thus the British fan will be prepared for the overseas stations radio-casting on the same frequency as the frequency sent out by the British test station.

## "KILO" METER CHART BECOMING POPULAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—There is increasing tendency in radio practice to use radio frequencies in kilocycles rather than wavelengths in meters. "Kilo" and "cycle" means one complete alternation. The number of kilocycles indicates the number of thousands of times that the rapidly alternating current in the antenna, transmitting or receiving set, repeats its flow in either direction in one second.

The Bureau of Standards has issued in chart form a "Kilocycle-Meter Conversion Table." The table is printed on a single sheet of cardboard and can be posted in a convenient place for ready reference. The table gives accurate values of kilocycles corresponding to any number of meters, and vice versa. The table gives values for every 10 kilocycles or meters, and is entirely reversible; that is, for example, 50 kilocycles is 5996 meters and also 59 meters is 5096 kilocycles. The range of the table is from 10 to 10,000 kc (10,000 to 10 m) and this can be extended in either direction by changing the decimal point.

**BATTERY COMPLAINT ISSUED**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A complaint has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against the Always Ready Products Company, of Williamsport, Pa., for alleged misrepresentation in the sale of a solution which the company claims will recharge electric storage batteries without current.

IF YOU hear a great commotion in your radio receiving set—boisterous talking, and slamming of doors—do not blame static for these uncanny noises. The chances are that a drama is being broadcast from WGY of Schenectady and the countless invisible audience is made to realize the action, sound, and scenery effect of the dramatic act without leaving their firesides.

All of the artful and clever devices at the command of mechanical and electrical ingenuity have been assembled in the radio-casting studio of

WGY in striving to radiate the drama in such a realistic manner that the radio listener may visualize the scenery in his imagination. A variety of devices is employed for this purpose, including a portable door and bell board, drum, telegraph key, tin pans, alarm bells, horns, bathtub, buckets of coal, knives, forks and plates, and dry-cell batteries for operating the electrical devices.

The photograph illustrating this article represents a studio scene of the very recent production of a one-act play, "Danger." After considerable experimenting in an effort to

find the best means of giving the voice the hollow effect which might be expected in a coal mine, heavy waste-paper baskets were adopted. The trickling water was produced by pouring water from a milk bottle down the sides of the bathtub. By padding the water in the tub, the sloshing of the characters in the water was carried to the radio listener. Coal poured on coal helped to convey the sound of falling coal when the rescuers forced an entrance. Ten Eyck Clay, director of the WGY players, is at the microphone at left.

11:15—New Year's Eve Service direct from Trinity Church.  
WMCA, New York City (441 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Shedden Weir, baritone, 8:30  
8:30—Chalotte-Haddon Trio, soprano, alto, and tenor, 8:30  
8:30—Crest Orchestra, 10—Manner Brothers Orchestra, 10:15—McAlpin new edition, 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra, 12—Broadway Night.

WFG, Atlantic City, N. J. (399 Meters)  
8 p. m.—World Wonder Excursions, Alfred James P. McClure, D. D. 8:15—Studio concert, old songs for the New Year's Eve program, 10—Dance, 10:15—McAlpin new edition, 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra, 12—Broadway Night.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (489 Meters)  
8 p. m.—World Wonder Excursions, Alfred James P. McClure, D. D. 8:15—Studio concert, old songs for the New Year's Eve program, 10—Dance, 10:15—McAlpin new edition, 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra, 12—Broadway Night.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (479 Meters)  
8 p. m.—World Wonder Excursions, Alfred James P. McClure, D. D. 8:15—Studio concert, old songs for the New Year's Eve program, 10—Dance, 10:15—McAlpin new edition, 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra, 12—Broadway Night.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)  
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## Special Carrier Wave to Aid Britons in Test

London, Dec. 29  
PLANS for International Radio Week, Jan. 24 to 30, covering the international radio-casting tests are progressing rapidly, according to announcement from the office of J. H. Scott-Taggart, chairman for England, British stations in the period just before the hour for listening for American stations, will transmit modulated carrier waves on the frequency of some of the better American stations to aid British listeners to tune their receivers to better catch the American stations when they begin.

The hour for the radiocast from England to America has been set at 4 a. m., British time, and considerable credit is due the artists and entertainers here who will stay up until this early hour to accommodate American fans who will be listening for them. Full details of the programs to be radiocast from the stations here and on the continent will be announced at an early date, according to present plans.

New York City, 11:30—Oxford Theater Orchestra.  
WMB, Chicago, Ill. (456 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Tranion Orchestra; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra.  
WYV, Chicago, Ill. (456 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Musical program from WYV's studio. 9—"An Hour of Music." 10—"Evening at Home." 11 a. m.—Con-Sanders Original Nightingales.  
WLV, Cincinnati, Ohio (456 Meters)  
10 p. m.—New Year's celebration from the Hotel Gibson. 12:15—Midnight Howl. Kay-Vyne, organist; Chief Barker, and Rin-Tin-Kan celebrating New Year's Eve.

WBB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Organ recital by Dr. Charles A. Sheldon Jr.  
KBD, St. Louis, Mo. (445 Meters)  
National program from WEAF, New York City.

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## ASK WIDE STUDY FOR JOURNALISM

Teachers Emphasize Need  
of Cultural Background  
in Students' Training

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—With a large representation of delegates from institutions in all parts of the country, the annual convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism opened at Columbia University, following the close of the convention of the Association of the American Schools and Departments of Journalism.

At the morning session there were addresses by Prof. Harry B. Center, of Boston University; Prof. J. S. Myers, of Ohio State University, and Prof. M. G. Osborn, of Louisiana State University, on the administration of a department of journalism, and by Prof. Bristol Adams, of Cornell, and Prof. F. L. Martin, of the University of Missouri, on extension work in journalism. The afternoon session was devoted to new teaching methods followed.

Special Fields of Writing  
The afternoon session was devoted to a series of addresses on preparation for special fields of writing. The speakers on the program were W. G. Bleyer and Grant M. Hyde, of the University of Wisconsin, editors of the Literary Digest International Book Review; Gilbert Selden, dramatic critic of the Dial; Elmer Davis, Burgess Johnson, E. J. Mehren, and Josephine Colby of Brookwood Labor College.

A tentative plan of a year ago that the Association of American Schools and Departments of Journalism should state the journalism schools of the country on a Class A, B, and C basis was indefinitely postponed when the association came to consider the report of its committee on the subject. The committee reported that the plan was inexpedient at present.

The papers presented by Professors Joseph S. Myers of Ohio State University, Nelson A. Crawford of Kansas State Agricultural College, W. G. Bleyer and Grant M. Hyde of the University of Wisconsin, were discussed by the association. This discussion was prompted by Professor Crawford's paper, which stressed the desirability of emphasizing the modern outlook in the teaching of journalism. While it was granted by several speakers that the outlook for the present was essential, it was declared that one great difficulty in some schools is to get the student to consider the past as of the of the slightest importance.

Plea for High Standards  
Professor Myers pleaded that every effort be made to inculcate what he called "the professional spirit" in the student of journalism. "If standards of journalism are to be improved," he said, "we must make our students feel that there is a dignity to newspaper work that calls for the best they can give—the best in knowledge, ability and character."

PAID STANDARD TIME  
KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (444 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Orchestra under the direction of Henry Damask. 10:30—Weekly meeting of the "Keep Joy Radiating Order of Bats."  
KGO, Oakland, Calif. (461 Meters)  
8 p. m.—"The Great Farce" comedy in three acts, by Leslie H. Carter. 10:15—Richmond Orchestra, songs and other features. 11—Ray West's Coconut Grove Orchestra.

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## SCOTS PREPARE FOR EMERGENCY

Edinburgh, in Labor Dispute,  
to Maintain Supply  
of Necessaries

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 14.—Scotland is to be provided with an official organization for the maintenance of supplies in the event of any widespread labor walkout, as is already the case in England.

A notice issued by the Scottish office of the British Government intimates that, in an emergency, there will be a body with headquarters in Edinburgh under the charge of a minister on behalf of the Secretary for Scotland, to maintain necessities of life in any extended dispute. This body will work in co-operation with the local authorities



EXPECT CHANGES  
IN TITLE PLAYProposals Likely for a Two-  
Out-of-Three Series for  
Soccer ChampionshipSpecial from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Relative to  
the final round of the National Chal-  
lenge Cup soccer competition, it is  
likely that proposals will be submitted  
to the United States Football Asso-  
ciation for consideration at its next an-  
nual meeting to be held in Philadelphia  
next May that instead of playing one  
game to decide the national soccer  
championship, one game be played in the  
East and one in the West and a third,  
if necessary, in the section decided  
upon by both clubs and the committee  
in charge of the series.

Reason advanced for this pro-  
posed change is that the supporters of  
a finalist are not considered when one  
game decides the championship team, only  
the followers of the team which played  
to witness the match owing to the tre-  
mendous expense of traveling between  
the sections which usually furnish the  
two surviving teams, New York, of  
New England and Missouri.

During the past five years, the final  
match has alternated between the East  
and the West, this being in ac-  
cordance with the rules, but the par-  
ticular section for the next final will  
be selected by the committee. It is  
less of the fact that last year the de-  
ciding game was played in the East.  
An addition to the fact that the com-  
mittee this year at the last conven-  
tion when it was decided, "that when-  
ever practicable these games shall be  
played alternatively in the East and  
West."

The qualifying competition for the  
National Challenge Cup received an  
other setback last Sunday for the form  
of two drawn games and a postpone-  
ment. Despite the low temperature  
which prevailed throughout the coun-  
try, two games were played but no  
conclusion was reached and replays  
will be in order next Sunday.

Brooklyn and Yonkers tie  
In the southern New York district,  
the Brooklyn American Football Club  
of Brooklyn and the Yonkers Thistle  
Football Club of Yonkers engaged in  
the third round of the National Chal-  
lenge Cup soccer competition. The  
score was a 1-1 draw. This was  
the third occasion on which these  
two teams have met. The first was  
on Oct. 11, 1924, when Brooklyn won  
2-1. The second was on Nov. 1, 1924,  
when Yonkers won 2-1. The replays  
are compulsory under the rules of  
the competition. The replay will be  
played on Jan. 1, 1926, at 10 o'clock  
at the Yonkers stadium. A third  
replay has been ordered for the  
same ground on Jan. 1. The results  
of the two previous games were 2 to 1  
and 1 to 1.

The tie Sunday does not affect the  
progress of the competition to any  
great extent. In fact, there is a full  
in eastern cup activities to allow  
the survivors which will engage in  
the fourth round of the competition.  
A fourth round was ordered for western  
clubs only, due to the excessive num-  
ber of entries from the Michigan and  
Ohio districts.

Although the Ohio territory con-  
tributed 20 teams to the competition,  
western Pennsylvania, only half that  
number, the Morgan Football Club of  
Morgan, Pa., has met with such suc-  
cess in eliminating teams from the  
vicinity of Pittsburgh and also over-  
whelming an Ohio club in the third  
qualifying round, winner of the  
themselves drawn to meet the Ameri-  
can Hungarian Football Club of Cleve-  
land in the final round of the pre-  
liminary tournament.

## Another No-Decision Game

The American Hungarians and the  
Morgan club engaged in the match  
last Sunday after a belated start and  
failed to reach a decision, both clubs  
being scoreless at the finish of 90  
minutes' play in near zero weather.  
The approaching winter weather con-  
ditions have been a factor in the  
clubs from playing extra time and a  
replay has been ordered for Ameri-  
can Hungarian Football Club of Cleve-  
land and the Morgan club to meet on  
next Sunday afternoon. Ordinarily the  
match would have reverted to the  
home pitch of the Morgan team, but  
inasmuch as that club failed to  
register an enclosed park with the  
National Challenge Cup Competition  
Committee there was no other alterna-  
tive than to relay on the original  
pitch.

The Morgan club was handicapped  
in last Sunday's match by the loss of  
the services of one star player. This,  
however, did not seem to weaken the  
visitors to any great extent. Weather  
proved to be the more dangerous team  
of the two during the entire game and  
the fine work of the American Hun-  
garian goalkeeper in the opening period was  
all that saved the day for the Cleve-  
landers, notwithstanding the fact that  
Morgan played in the face of a strong  
wind in that session. Toward the  
latter part of the final half two more  
of the Hungarians were forced to  
leave the playing pitch and they  
elected to finish the match with de-  
fensive play.

The Morgan defenders had little  
trouble in breaking up the little com-  
bination play which the opposing at-  
tackers attempted, while the forward  
of the visitors showed to much better  
advantage and with accurate shoot-  
ing would have been the more dan-  
gerous team had the weather been  
favors to try conclusions with the Ben  
Miller Athletic Club at St. Louis in  
the first round of the competition  
proper. The Morgan eleven will be  
watching if they defeat the Hungarian  
aggregation in the replay.

The extreme cold forced the pos-  
tponement of all games in the Michi-  
gan territory, among which was the  
fourth-round cup match between the  
Harwood Soccer Club of Detroit and  
the River Rouge Scots Football Club  
of River Rouge which will decide the  
aggregation to represent the Wolver-  
ine State against the Canadian Foot-  
ball Club of Chicago, Ill., last season's  
champion. An effort will be made to  
conclude this match next Sunday so  
that the intercollegiate games may pro-  
ceed without further interruption.

GIANTS WILL TAKE  
38 TO SARASOTA

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Thirty-  
eight New York National League  
baseball club players will go to Sara-  
sota this spring including 15 pitchers.  
Infielders, outfielders and catchers.  
It is probable that J. J. McGraw  
will find another catcher somewhere  
to be used as regular assistant to  
Frank Snyder, now that H. W.  
Stowdy has gone to manage Columbus.  
On the roster just made public the  
infield recruits are O. G. Lacy from  
Richmond, Walter Cohan from Spar-  
tanburg, Andrew Cohen from Waco  
and H. L. Cottle from Columbia.  
When regarded as one of the minor  
league shortstops, will remain in  
Waco for another season unless the  
Giants especially need him.

W. H. Clarkson from Norfolk, W. E.  
Lindberg who formerly pitched for  
Washington and Jefferson College, and  
Edward Slayback from Norfolk are  
the pitchers who have not been intro-  
duced to Polo Grounds patrons. Hugh Mc-  
Mullen, only newcomer among the  
catchers, arrived from Wichita late  
last season.

Albert Tyson from Louisville, O. L.  
Jarter from Richmond, Joseph Klingner  
from Clarksville and A. J. Moore from  
Elmira are the youthful outfielders.  
H. L. Kohler and A. E. Crump, the  
training camp last year but let out for  
the season, have been recalled.

Three Champions  
Tee Off TogetherR. T. Jones Jr., Sarazen, and  
Macfarlane in Final 36  
Holes of Miami Golf

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 30.—Eugene  
Sarazen, who had enabled him to  
lead a field of stellar players yester-  
day in the opening of Miami's second  
annual championship golf tournament  
at Hialeah, paired off today with two  
other champions for the final 36 holes  
of play.

By a quirk of circumstances three  
nationally prominent players, each of  
whom has won the United States open  
title, teed off. Sarazen, winner of the  
title in 1922, when paired with R. T.  
Jones Jr., 1923 title holder and himself  
national amateur champion and with  
William Macfarlane, present champion.  
Fifteen minutes later came another  
well-known trio, which includes John  
C. Farrell, M. J. Brady and Jack  
Hutchinson, Edward Loomis was  
Klien, who shared second honors  
yesterday with cards of 145 each fol-  
lowed by the three in successive three-  
some, respectively.

Although Jones and Macfarlane are  
five strokes behind Sarazen at the head  
of the column, the battle that this  
pair has been waging has held the  
bulk of attention. Golf history repeated  
itself yesterday when Jones and Mac-  
farlane went into another tie, duplicat-  
ing their feat of the Worcester tour-  
ney, where the latter won his present  
title.

The Atlantic during the morning  
round, yesterday frequently made  
spectacular swings, sinking long putts  
consistently.

After turning in 71 to the L. H. Die-  
gel, Canadian open champion, in the  
first round, G. F. Roth Glendine, Pa.,  
18 holes, Jones struck difficulty on the  
second hole in the afternoon. By a  
coincidence Macfarlane, playing in  
another threesome, also met his first  
trouble at this hole, as did Diegel.

The hole proved disastrous. Diegel  
made a second shot at this point  
altered a near-by tree and re-  
bounded to hit him squarely in the  
head. Jones, who had been in the lead  
at this point, was forced to leave the  
hole out. This mishap apparently  
undisturbed Diegel who, up until this  
time had been leading the field.

Jones experienced a slight reversal  
of his morning form in the afternoon  
round, his third round score being  
74. The Atlanta golfer took a 6  
hole, where during the morning he  
had sunk a 40-foot putt for a  
birdie. In the afternoon, he was  
par on the tenth, eleventh, fourteenth,  
seventeenth and eighteenth holes.  
His score on the eleventh, he was  
green into the bunker. He made a  
pretty explosion shot recovery out of  
the sand, but took two putts for a 6.

BADMINTON TEAM  
IN AN EXHIBITIONBritish Touring Players Stage  
Matches in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A British  
team of badminton players, on the eve  
of their departure home, after a tour  
through Canada in which they covered  
the leading cities from coast to coast,  
played the first exhibition of bad-  
minton in the United States prior to the  
World War, at the Twelfth Regiment  
Armory yesterday, under the auspices  
of the Badminton Association of New  
York.

Headed and captained by Sir George  
Thomas, four times holder of the Brit-  
ish title, and winner of a number of  
other championships, and including the  
present singles champion and a mem-  
ber of the doubles championship team,  
the six players of the United Kingdom  
showed the finest style of play.

Three matches were played. In the  
first, J. F. Devlin of the Crystal Palace  
Club, the singles title holder, encoun-  
tered A. K. Jones, runner-up last year,  
and a co-holder of the doubles title.  
The score was 15-7, 15-7. In favor of  
the champion, Sir George Thomas and  
H. R. C. Martin of the London Club of  
London, then essayed to meet the  
others on the team in doubles, but  
were successively defeated, first by  
Devlin and E. Hawthorn, also a Cris-  
tal Palace player, by a score of 15-10,  
15-7; and then by W. M. Swinden of  
Ealing and Jones, 15-12, 14-17, 15-10.

WILLIAMS BEATS YALE ON ICE  
LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 30.—(By  
The Associated Press.)—The Yale team  
defeated that of Yale University in one  
of the events of the week of college winter  
sports at Lake Placid, N. Y., today.  
The Yale team, which was composed  
of 10 players, defeated the Harvard  
team, which was composed of 10 players,  
by a score of 3 to 1. The game was  
played on a frozen lake, and the Yale  
team was victorious in all three games.  
The Harvard team was defeated by  
Yale in a score of 3 to 1, 15 to 10,  
and 15 to 10.

MANY FINISH ROAD TRIP  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 30.—The annual  
London to Exeter and back, a 24-hour  
trip, 420 motorcycles and light cars fac-  
ed a severe test today. Weather con-  
ditions provided a severe test, and a  
torrential rain lashed throughout  
the day. The procession covered 70 miles of road  
and 370 machines checked in at the  
finish last night. The machines ranged  
from 15 horsepower upward.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS  
Yale 25, Manhattan 16.  
Syracuse 20, Pennsylvania 25.  
Butler 27, Missouri 15.

HARVARD AND YALE TEAMS  
TIED IN CHESS STANDING

Y-H-B-W CHESS STANDING  
—Matches—  
Yale Harvard  
Yale 1 0 0 0 0 0  
Harvard 0 1 0 0 0 0  
Princeton 1 0 0 0 0 0  
West 0 0 0 0 0 0

INDIVIDUAL STANDING  
Player and College Won Lost  
T. H. Vance, Yale 2 0  
W. H. Pious, Yale 1 1  
R. E. Chevalier, Harvard 1 1  
N. Rich, Harvard 1 1  
W. M. Kimm, West Point 1 1  
J. E. La Fleur, Princeton 1 1  
T. E. Stern, Princeton 1 1  
A. J. Miller, Princeton 1 1  
G. B. Coverdale, West Point 1 1  
R. L. Smith, Princeton 1 1  
W. R. Drake, Harvard 1 1  
J. A. Sherman, Yale 1 1  
S. S. Latham, Yale 1 1  
W. G. Findley, Princeton 0 1  
H. R. Holmer, West Point 0 1  
P. H. Johnston, West Point 0 1

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The chess-  
teams of Harvard and Yale Universi-  
ties maintained their even pace yester-  
day in the new combination inter-  
collegiate chess championship, with  
Princeton University and the United  
States Military Academy at West  
Point.

Harvard University 2 1  
Yale University 2 1  
Princeton University 1 1  
U. S. Military Academy 1 1  
West Point 1 1  
Yale played white on first and third boards.  
Princeton played white on first and third boards.  
U. S. Military Academy played white on first and third boards.  
West Point played white on first and third boards.

Yale played white on first and third boards.  
Princeton played white on first and third boards.  
U. S. Military Academy played white on first and third boards.  
West Point played white on first and third boards.

THOMAS LEADS  
JUNIOR STARSWins His Way Through  
Two Rounds in the Boys'  
Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Walter  
Thomas, the New York boy who was  
runner-up in the boys' United States  
national championship last summer,  
was the leading performer in the na-  
tional junior and boys' indoor cham-  
pionship at the Seventh Regiment  
Armory this morning. He won his  
way through two rounds in the boys'  
singles in the succession, defeating  
Sidney Smith, a New York player, 6-1,  
6-2, and following with a victory  
over Stanley J. Harte, 6-3, 6-2.

Harry F. Wolf of Williams College  
and Montclair, made his first appear-  
ance in the junior singles, having ad-  
vanced two rounds through a bye and  
a default. He defeated Morris Shultz,  
another Montclair junior, in straight  
sets, 6-3, 6-2. The third round in the  
junior singles and in the boys' sin-  
gles was completed this morning.

The 14-year old aspirant for junior  
honors from Kansas City, Warren F.  
Coe Jr., continued his career in the  
junior singles yesterday afternoon,  
following his double victory in the  
morning. He defeated Gordon B. Twedy,  
a New York player, who is close to 18 in straight  
sets, 7-5, 6-4. In the second set the  
youngster was at his best, and at 5-3  
and 4-0 on his own service, but a  
streak of double faults gave the game  
to Twedy, and it was not until  
the end of the match that Coe was  
able to steady his service sufficiently to  
win.

Two more seeded players in the  
boys' singles followed Arthur D. Noble  
of Newton, Mass., into retirement in  
the course of yesterday's play. In the  
first round, G. F. Roth Glendine, Pa.,  
proved too steady for Douglas Thayer  
of the Gorton School, at Yonkers, N. Y.,  
disposing of him by a score of 8-4,  
6-1. In the second round, Coe de-  
feated Twedy, 7-5, 6-4. In the third  
round, Coe defeated Twedy, 7-5, 6-4.

Edmund Bartlett, Montclair, defeated  
Joseph Silverman, Brooklyn, 6-1, 6-2.  
LeRoy K. Voorheis, Cincinnati, de-  
feated A. S. Cookman Jr., Englewood,  
N. Y., 6-1, 6-2.

Robert Oshman, New York, defeated  
O. J. Somers Jr., Brooklyn, 6-0, 6-3.  
G. F. Roth Glendine, Pa., de-  
feated J. H. Glendine, Pa., 6-1, 6-2.  
Frank Shields, New York, defeated  
O. J. Whitehead, St. Marks School, 6-1,  
6-2.

## SINGLES—Second Round

William Collins, Hastings, N. Y., won  
from W. B. Park, Englewood, N. Y., by  
default.  
Walter Thomas, Elmira, N. Y., de-  
feated Sidney Smith, New York, 6-1,  
6-2.  
Stanley J. Harte, New York, defeated  
Robert Oshman, New York, 6-1, 6-2.  
Edmund Bartlett, Montclair, defeated  
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LeRoy K. Voorheis, Cincinnati, de-  
feated A. S. Cookman Jr., Englewood,  
N. Y., 6-1, 6-2.

## THIRD ROUND

Harry F. Wolf, Montclair, defeated  
Morris Shultz, Montclair, 6-2, 6-2.  
Everett Smith, Kent School, defeated  
C. E. Hammon, Chapel Hill, N. C., 6-1,  
6-2.  
E. Jenkins, New York, defeated Mal-  
colm W. MacLay, New York, 6-0, 6-3.  
Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated  
O. J. Somers Jr., Brooklyn, 6-1, 6-2.  
Gregory Mangum, Newark, defeated  
Kenneth L. Dagget, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6-1, 6-2.

John Meyers, New York, defeated  
John S. Miller, University of Penn-  
sylvania, 6-1, 6-2.  
F. D. Thomas, New York, defeated Ed-  
ward Hammon, Chapel Hill, N. C., 6-1,  
6-2.  
Donald Strachan, Germantown, Pa., de-  
feated Seymour Dribben, Taft School,  
6-1, 6-2.  
Julius Seligson, New York, defeated  
F. E. Johns, University of Pennsylvania,  
6-1, 6-2.  
Lemore Heuser, Orange, N. J., de-  
feated Irving Bravov, Paterson, N. J., 6-1,  
6-2.  
H. McCaulliff, Fordham University,  
defeated Milton F. Hoffman, University  
of Pennsylvania, 6-4, 6-2, 7-6.  
defeated Gordon B. Twedy, New York,  
6-1, 6-2.  
William Rand 2d, Tuckahoe, N. Y., de-  
feated Gilbert Sandgren, New York,  
6-1, 6-2.

Morton Baker, Baltimore, defeated  
E. Baker, Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-3.  
Lyle Chambers, New York, defeated  
Edmund Harris, Yonkers, 6-2, 6-3.  
UNITED STATES NATIONAL JUNIOR  
DOUBLES—First Round  
Kenneth Underwood and Eric Baker  
defeated Seymour Dribben and Caesar  
Coe, by a score of 6-1, 6-2.  
Abraham Gluck and Irving Sampson  
defeated John S. Miller and William  
Stein by default.  
Richard Rosenblum and George Al-  
lison defeated F. E. Johns and Theo-  
dore Hall, 6-2, 6-1.

Second Round  
Edward Jacobs and Everett Smith de-  
feated F. L. Groehl and Donald Frame,  
6-1, 6-2.  
D. Noble and Peter Cary, defeated  
F. Abrash and Eliza Glaz, 7-6, 6-2.  
J. S. Miller and Milton F. Hoffman de-  
feated W. H. Stein and S. T. Kohn, 6-1,  
6-2.  
H. F. Wolf and E. H. McCaulliff won  
from Ernest Ott and Richard Wright by  
default.  
Oliver Keyes and John N. Keyes won  
from Peter Cary and partner by default.

## SINGLES—First Round

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6-2.  
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Opening French Defense  
Pour Knight  
Scott Gambit  
Glucose Plan

Miss Wills to Start  
on Tour of Old WorldBy the Associated Press  
San Francisco, Dec. 30

MISS HELEN N. WILLS, the  
Berkley girl, who holds the  
United States national women's  
lawn tennis championship, leaves  
tomorrow on a tour to the Old  
World to conquer new worlds of  
tennis. Her friends hope that she  
will have opportunity to meet  
Miss Suzanne Lenglen, the French  
tennis star, when she visits France.

Lawrence M. Hirsch, Concord,  
Mass., 3-0, 13-10, 3-2.  
William B. Park, Englewood, N. Y., de-  
feated George B. Walker, New York,  
6-1, 6-2.  
Morgan Wing Jr., New York, defeated  
James H. Gordon 3d, New York, 6-1,  
6-2.  
Joseph Silverman, Brooklyn, defeated  
John H. Hamilton, New York, 6-4,  
3-6, 6-3.

Edmund Bartlett Jr., Montclair, N. J.,  
defeated B. F. Abrash, Paterson, N. J.,  
6-1, 6-2.  
Roy K. Voorheis, Cincinnati, O., de-  
feated G. F. Roth Glendine Jr., St. Paul  
School, 6-1, 6-2.  
J. Somers Jr., Brooklyn, defeated  
Louis Stone, New York, 13-10, 7-5.

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from W. B. Park, Englewood, N. Y., by  
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N. A. A. Federation  
Discuss AthleticsCriticism of Sport Made by  
Col. Breckinridge, Major  
Griffith and Mr. Kirby

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Three  
starting critics of sport in the  
United States today were advanced at  
the annual meeting of the National  
Amateur Athletic Federation here  
yesterday by Col. Henry Breckinridge,  
president of the organization; Maj.  
John L. Griffith, commissioner of ath-  
letics in the Western Conference, and  
Gustavus T. Kirby, chairman of the  
advisory committee of the Intercol-  
legiate Association of Amateur  
letes of America.

Colonel Breckinridge declared that  
professionalism had become a bugaboo  
to American athletics. "The profes-  
sional athlete is perfectly all right in  
his own sphere," he said, "but when  
you have the amateur and professional  
spheres of athletics mixing, it is like  
the economic law and bad money driv-  
ing good money out of circulation.  
Our colleges are not to train gladiators.  
College athletic training is a means,  
not an end, and I object to the college-  
trained athlete who sells his services  
all over the country."

Major Griffith asserted 60 per cent  
of the youth of America are not engaged  
in athletics. He said that the aim of  
the federation is to spread the doc-  
trine of amateur athletics, to train  
the youth of America in the profes-  
sional and amateur spheres.

Mr. Kirby declared thousands of  
schools under 16 years of age were  
engaged in athletics for money, and  
consequently jeopardizing their amate-  
ur standing.

In his discussion of professionalism  
Colonel Breckinridge said that a gen-  
eral survey indicated that baseball  
was the most popular combination of  
the three sports, and that the Nation  
had fallen off 50 per cent in the last  
three years.

The delegates listened with interest  
to a paper read by F. C. Cross, Na-  
tional Director of Americanism for the  
American League.

Among other papers read was one  
by Matthew Wolf on the aims and  
ideals of the Sportsman's Brother-  
hood, and by representatives of the  
Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the  
National Collegiate Athletic Associa-  
tion, the Playground and Recreation  
Association of America, the Y. M. C.  
A. the Boy's Club Federation, the  
American Physical Education Society,  
the Society of Directors of Physical  
Education in Colleges, the Jewish Wel-  
fare Board, the American Turner-Bund,  
the National Rifle Association of  
America, the Catholic Council Order of  
De Molay.

SIX COLLEGES AND ASSOCIATIONS APPLIED  
FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERATION

The colleges and associations applied  
for membership in the federation. The  
colleges were Hobart, St. Bonaventure,  
Middlesex of Mississippi, and Oregon  
Agricultural. The associations were  
the Pacific Northwest Conference of 12  
colleges and the United States Inter-  
collegiate Lacrosse League.

FENCING SEASON  
GETS UNDER WAY

Kretzman and Fuentes Carry  
Off Leading Honors  
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Amateur  
Fencing League of



have authorized the publication of a HALF-CENTURY EDITION of the pocket-size Textbook.

This special edition has a title page in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular black morocco pocket edition.

**PRICE, ONE COPY, \$5.00**  
Six or more to one address, each \$4.75

Orders for the pocket edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" should state plainly whether the maroon or the black morocco edition is desired.

Orders and Remittances should be sent to  
**HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent**  
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

NOTE—"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"



## THE HOME FORUM

## In Praise of the Lilac

IT WAS all in good time that Amy Lowell gave us her "Lilacs," time that some one sang the praise of these flowers about which, for the average American, cling happiest memories. There are not many backyard gardens in the city or doorway gardens in the country that have not a clump of these vigorous shrubs, with their sweet-smelling leaf-buds in spring, their pyramidal clusters of white or purple blossoms in early summer, and, in midsummer, their dark-green heart-shaped leaves, that form welcome bowers of shade for birds and for boys and girls. No doubt the courageous, almost militant habit of the plant made it a favorite, quite as much as its delicious perfume and handsome blossoms; for it grows like a weed, and endures the rigors of the coldest New England winter, and spreads so rapidly that readily forms hedges and thickets.

It is the flower that decorates the altars of country churches in May and the one that little girls are most likely to take as a gift to their teacher. And it is associated with all the most homely and familiar life of the household, because it loves to grow by kitchen doors, cellar bulkheads, under the windows of the best front room or parlor, and, incessantly cut down, but as incessantly growing again, about the horse-buck and the hitching-post. At the fence corners of orchards, along stone walls near the house, and even, running wild, near the cow barn and the less remote cow paths, it is almost always one of the most familiar of mute friends. And in the city and the suburbs it is seldom absent altogether, whatever other rarer and more delicate shrubs may compete with it for attention.

Miss Lowell has known all this and has put it and much more into her poem. "You are the smell of all summers," she says, "the love of wives and children, the recollection of the gardens of little children." For her the lilacs were a symbol of New England—"May is lilac here in New England . . . heart-leaves of lilac all over New England, roots of lilac under all the soil of New England, lilac in me because I am New England, because my roots are in it, because my leaves are of it, because my flowers are for it, because it is my country."

As a New Yorker born, I rather grudge her attempt to monopolize the lilacs for New England, because they were as familiar to me in Brooklyn gardens when a boy as they are now when a man in Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts. Indeed, I had a rustic table and bench under a clump of white and purple lilacs when I was very small, and played stone and house the almost before I played anything else; and I think that the farms of New York State—yes, and no doubt of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois—have their characteristic clumps of lilac bushes. But this fact serves only to make Miss Lowell's poem appeal to a wider public. There is no shrub, not even the moss rose or the syringa,

that has so completely identified itself in America with the homeliest and most loved things of childhood. All this is the more remarkable because the lilac is not a native. Miss Lowell, who has forgotten nothing, speaks of this too: "You have forgotten your Eastern origin, the veiled women with eyes like panthers, the swollen, aggressive turban of jeweled Pashas;" and she adds, with sly humor, "Now you are a very decent flower, standing beside clean doorways." Though the plant came to us from England, where still the poets sing lilac time, it came to England from Turkey or Persia, and the white lilac is often called the Persian lilac. But it is almost as native now as bobolink and apple blossoms.

It takes a poet to pick out a native of the true symbol of a place or a people. I like Miss Lowell's poem because it perceives the rich symbolic values of a flower which, by long familiarity, may have become commonplace to most people. A visitor to old England perceives instantly the beauty of the Hawthorn, a visitor to Scotland the beauty of heather, but he cannot feel a tithe of the emotional and intimate connotations which these plants must have for a native. He cannot, that is, unless he long has read the English and Scottish poets. To feel Hawthorn or heather, one must have known them as a New England child knows the lilac, when they "tapped the window when the preacher preached his sermon, and ran along the road beside the boy going to school." It is in childhood alone that a plant, a tree, a bird becomes somehow identified with things as different as possible, so that in after years it seems no extravagance to say of it that it "persuaded the housewife that her dishpan was of silver," or even that it "is the House and Charters," as Miss Lowell does.

For a tourist, a country is symbolized in its great works of art or its scenery or its inhabitants; but for these, they are not his country. An Englishman is proud of Shakespeare and Nelson and Newton, but when he is abroad and thinks of his homeland, his mind dwells on much less august subjects. His home-thoughts from abroad turn to whitethroats and swallows, thrushes and buttercups.

And though the fields look rough with hoary dew,  
All will be gay when noontide wakes anew  
The buttercups, the little children's dower  
—Far brighter than this gaudy melon-flower!

These are Browning's home-thoughts from Italy—or anybody's.

Miss Lowell has condensed New England into about a hundred lines of verse, as anyone will see who takes the trouble to check over the list of characteristic details which she mentions. It is all there.

The other night just after re-reading "Lilacs," I happened upon a book publishes, thirty years ago, which gives the prose version of the poem. It is Clifton Johnson's "The New England Country." Mr. Johnson knows how to catch the character of a region, too, and I would not give his little book for all the guidebooks and "centic Beauties and Historic New England" ever written. For his material is exactly that which a poet would choose, and with pen and pencil—for he is both artist and author—he portrays all the homely and native and enduring things which the seeker after scenery and sensations ignores. Here are pictures of a churn, a loom, old chairs, a kitchen fireplace, old kitchen utensils, a sawmill, a log house, and of hundreds of other beloved things, along with views of average New England roads, streets, houses, churches, farms, pastures, lakes, and streams at all seasons of the year. A few titles of pictures are as follows: The Pet of the Farm, the Big Barn-door, One of the Little Rivers, the Villa Groceryman, the Old Well-Sweep, the House With the Barn Across the Road. One's own country means these things. They are the "cords as light as air," yet strong as iron bands, that join us to it. And that is one of the truths that every poet knows.

## "Sappho, With That Auriole"

Sappho, though only three of her Odes—the third not long ago discovered in the Egyptian sands—have come down to us complete from the seventh century B. C. with a number of fragments, is none the less the poetess to us as she was to the Greeks. This wonderful singer—

"Sappho, with that auriole  
Of ebon hair on calmed brows,"  
(as her English sister-amorist saw her in a poetic vision) is one of the tragical heroines of world-romance. "Her speech is mixed with fire," said one ancient critic. Here is a glimpse of her as translated by Sir Edwin Arnold:

"The stars about the lovely moon  
Fall back and vanish very soon  
When round and full her silver face  
Swims into sight, and lights all space."

And here, translated by J. H. Merivale, is a fragment from an epithalamium, a form of poetry invented by the Greeks.

"Sweet Rose of May, sweet Rose of May,  
Whither art, whither fleet away?  
What's gone no time can e'er restore—  
I come no more, I come no more."

The melody of the original, like amber beads falling in a silver basin, and the intensity of the emotion behind it all, are but faintly suggested in these versions.—E. B. Osborn, in "The Heritage of Greece."

## Sandy of Cape Breton Island

Before evening we halted at the house of Sandy MacDonald on the edge of a bluff not fifty feet from the ocean where the waves were slumbering in a perfect calm. As we approached we were greeted by a "shy tune" that would have been a joy to Asmodeus; hundreds of codfish were drying on large scaffolds and as many dogfish hung from long horizontal bars. These dogfish when dried and chopped up and mixed with fodder are declared to be "fine food for horses." Southward along the beach rose cliffs of perfectly regular, smooth limestone, streaked with many shades of brown and red. The field at the top seemed as if it had been laid out for the park of some country gentleman, so perfect was the landscape gardening at which Nature had been busy through the agency of fertile soil and moist sea air. The land rose and fell in little hummocks; it was clothed with a sod of faultless, brilliant green. Rocks peeped out here and there

from the surface, and scattered around at exactly the right places were clumps of alders, birch trees, evergreens and maples with delightful vistas opening between them. At one place there was a path across a natural causeway between two small gorges. The evergreens here had none of the imperfections that we notice in our own drier southern latitudes. They were freshly green in every part and looked like hundreds of Christmas trees, big and little, just ready to be decorated and lighted. The great ocean glistened a hundred feet below and in the background rose a range of low mountains that became bluer and bluer as they receded in both directions, and seemed at last to dip into the waters. There are not many such combinations as this, and although I had just come from Sicily, "where Aëna slopes to the Ionian sea," and where I had been drinking in the music of the idyls of Theocritus, I must confess that there was no place, even

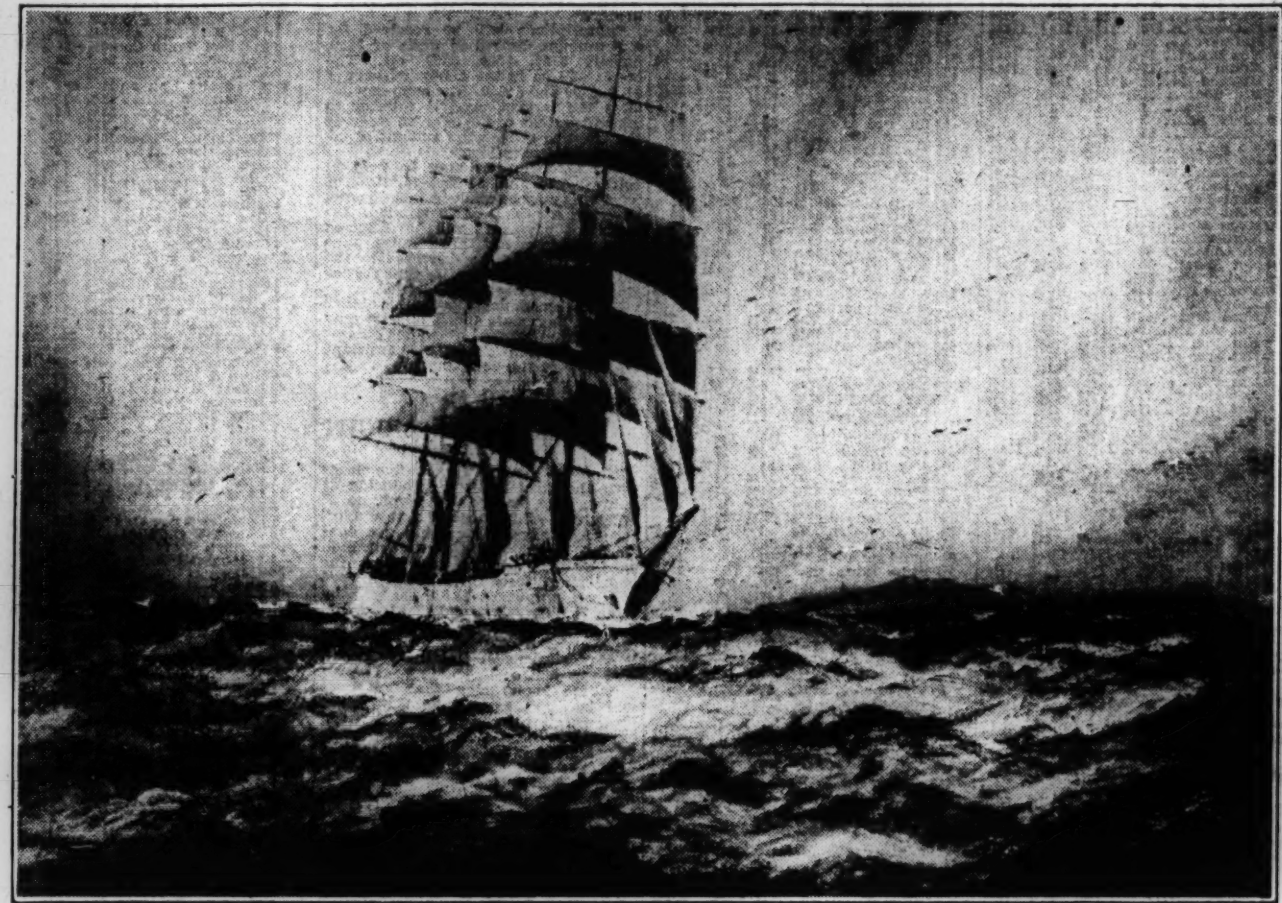
among the pastures and vineyards of that beautiful island, better fitted than this for the shepherd's pipe or for the joy of the rural swain who would

"Sport with Amariyllis in the shade  
Or with the tangles of Nemea's hair."

On the way back to Sandy MacDonald's I noticed in the green meadows a little patch of potatoes, perhaps fifty feet square, with what seemed to me a very disproportionate number of scarecrows standing and sitting in various attitudes, all apparently facing in one direction. If I had not been close enough to tell what they were, I should have said it was a rather shabby congregation just assembling for camp meeting or for some other out-of-door service and "waiting for the minister." I told Sandy this and he answered, "We cud na keep the potatoes frae the crows in any other way," but I noticed as I passed the patch on the

following morning that the crows were flying around the heads of the congregation with very little fear.

On the low wall of Sandy's little parlor were hung coloured prints of "Our blessed Saviour," "Our gracious Queen," and "The Beauty of the Mississippi," three heads of primeval simplicity and containing as much expression as the countenances in fashion plates. In his little store he kept stores, codfish-bones and all sorts of odds and ends and he entertained me with an account of the beauties as well as the difficulties of the Gaelic tongue. It was a very hard language to learn, he thought, but not nearly so hard as Chinese! Why, a sailor came there once who tried to teach him the Chinese alphabet, but he couldn't learn it at all. The letters were like the tracks of a hen walking in the snow and sometimes a single letter stood for three or four words!—William Dudley Foulke, in "A Random Record of Travel."



Through the Straits of Magellan. From a Water-Color Drawing by W. M. Birchall

## The Tyrolean Castle

The Tyrolean showed positive genius in their choice of sites for erecting their castle-dwellings; the most beautiful pictures of the Etzschland can be seen from them alone, and it is always advisable to choose the nearest castle when a panorama of mountain and valley is to be enjoyed.

The south, with its cypresses and poplars, lends a peculiar distinction to the Eltsch Valley and to the Trostburg at Waldrick raised on its foliage-shaded rock, as if rock and castle formed one structure, in colour and in line, the yellow grey walls and red roofs blending harmoniously into the grey-green bushes hanging down the cliff-side beneath. The Trostburg has in it something of the inspiring upthrust of the Gothic church, every line rising immediately towards the sky. It has a more inspiring suggestion, however, in the fact that it stands near the reputed site of the Vogelweidherhof, the dwelling-place of Walther von der Vogelweide. Walther, although a son of the twelfth century, is undoubtedly the greatest living poet of Tyrol; the Tyrolean character, its strength, its independence, its passionate loyalty and its overbearing egotism, comes into expression in his poetry as no other national character has been expressed; there is the breadth of the hills and something of their sweetness, nature and love, the spring of flowers and the rapture of youth. One verse shows this quality of sweetness above all:

So die blumen uz dem grase derlingent,  
Same sie lachen gegen der splendenen sunnen,  
In einem meien an den morgen fru,  
und die kleinen vogellin wol singent  
In der besten wies die sie kuenen,  
Was wunne thac sich da genozen suo!

(When the flowers spring from the grass, smiling to the brilliant sun on an early May morning and the little birds sing in full-throated joy, what happiness can equal that!) . . . The castle may give to the village its one abiding significance, and may symbolize a whole landscape, the work of man coming into line with the eternal glory of the hills; the castle overlooking Klausen huddled at its foot beside the river raises the village into a fuller dignity and brings it into the purpose of the mountains; the mission of the village becomes the mission of the hills, a conciliation of all things in the final beauty. The vision of the three castles beyond the meadows at Sand in Taufers, where the shrine by the path seems to grade without a check into the stern grey walls of the castles, and hence into the white and purple of the mountains, comes as something inevitable even as the mountains themselves or the clouds. Nature had moulded them all,—Hug Quigley, in "Lombardy, Tyrol and the Trentino."

IN THE painting "Through the Straits of Magellan" we find the freshness and strength characteristic of all Birchall's water-colours. We are not for the rather modern three-masted schooner, we might imagine that we were seeing the Straits through the eyes of the great explorer whose high-powered, square-rigged ships, four hundred years ago, cut the waves to spume in their rough passage. As in that early day, intrepid gulls wheel and dive for meager offerings from the cook's galley.

Faintly outlined in the background is the bare, rocky coast of Tierra del Fuego, land of refuge to the sailors who had sought a westward channel along a thousand miles of South American coast. Here where the strait is narrow and rough, the half-freed seamen saw the far-off Pacific with its quieter expanse of water—were lured on by an unquenchable desire for adventure, and for the time at least, forgot their poor fare.

## Muscovite Amenities

It is curious how posterity misjudges many a question as to the least literary of rulers, most of us would surely jot down immediately the names of Ivan and Catewayo, King of the Zulus. Personally, however, I never considered Ivan to be one of history's "lowbrows." . . . Few, even among our literary men, realize that this Tsar, held up to obloquy by the abridged history books, was a very keen bookman, whose library was the apple of his eye. Like the wealthy American of commerce of today, he had agents all over the world looking out for rarities. And cost him a pretty penny! The old State Records tell of one remittance of eleven wagonloads of gold and silver sent off to merchants abroad "who bought for him the best books in the world."

The books of the Emperor Constantine the Great, the available remains of the Alexandrian library, and numbers of the works of Plato, Plutarch and Aristotle were among its treasures. . . .

The meagre Tsars of Muscovy, with the Emperors of China in sending exquisite gifts to each other by the trading caravans that set forth every year to wind their way across Asia. It took two or three sometimes four—Siberia and all through the Gobi desert of Mongolia on their way to Peking. European merchants and choice furs were their chief wares, and they returned with the most precious of the East—spices, rice, and pottery.

No announcement was made as to which of the straggling lines of scores of heavy laden caravans contained the imperial gifts. Somewhere in the middle of the line it plodded along, less exposed there to the hazards of a sudden ambush by a flying command of looting Mongol horsemen than the head or the tail of the procession. One of the captains of the guard and his deputy knew the secret mark which revealed that among the chests . . . on a certain cart were wonderful pieces of bronzes, exquisitely tinted vases, travertine porcelains, ropes of pearls and carvings of jade worth more than all the rest of the caravan's freight put together.—Bassett Digby, in "The Sphere."

## Gode Forsetter

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkelen i Kristelig Videnskap som finnes på denne side

AT der i den menneskelige bevissthet er tilstedeværelse en sterk trang til fremkøbt eller sikret. Dette kommer til syne i den blandt menneskene så almindelig herskende indskydelse til ved avslutningen av hvert år å kaste et mentalt tilbakeblikk over de forløpne tolv måneder oplysninger og fellesskap, og dette tilbakeblikk resulterer nesten alltid i en beslutning om forbedring i det år som skal ta sin begynnelse. Ulykkeligvis synes der også blandt dødelige å herke en tilbøyelighet i motsatt retning, en uforklarlig tendens til å gå tilbake, til å hindre og motarbeide fremkøbt. Dette viser sig i flere aktede aviser og magasiner, hans til å gjøre narr av denne trang til å fatte gode forsetter for det nye år—en trang som også ofte kommer fram i almindelig konversasjon. Har nogen i god tro fattet verdige forsetter, blir deres tidligere fellesskap fremstilt i et latterlig lys mens der ofte ikke legges merke til de gode resultater av sådanne forsetter når de er bragt til utførelse.

Latterliggjørelse er en så menneskelig faktor at mennesker som mislike mest kunde trengte å stå inn på en annen vei, på seg selv velkommen, og å gjøre en ny start ved å la sig lede av tanker der gjør et sådant forsett til latter. Frykt for latterliggjørelse er uten tvil ofte grunnen til at man lar sine beste venner være vitjende om hvor trofast man følger denne årlige skikk å foreta en selvsammenligning med de tidligere forsetter, og i noen tilfeller er det å fatte gode forsetter ikke engang erbet av en selv, men det er ingen tvil om at en tanker og bestrebelser tar en god retning med det nye års begynnelse og med de muligheter for det gode.

Og hvorfor skulde vi ikke etter at etterfatte gode forsetter? Det medgår at der er sannsynlighet for at nogen av dem falder bort på veien, at vi for hvert tredje skritt vi tar frem, går to tilbake; men er ikke det ene skritt som er, er det en vinding? Med sitt vrangsyn vil det dødelige sinn ofte dvele ved tilbakegangen mer enn ved fremgangen, som alltid er grunn til glede? Der er kanskje ingen som mere trenger sympati enn den som gjennom gjentatte fellesskap har tappet motet og ikke lenger finner det umaken verdt å beslutte sig til å gjøre det bedre. Hvis sådanne vil lese de vidnesbyrd om helbredelse som finnes i Kristelig Videnskaps tidskrifter eller vil være tilstede ved vidnesbyrds møter, og der i en Kristelig Videnskaps kirke, vil de få vite at der i Kristelig Videnskap er helbredelse for denne tankeløst.

Det er anerkjent at fellesskap i enhver fase av menneskelig erfaring er en stor del skyldes frykt. Det demner også litt etter litt den menneskelige tanke at meget av denne frykt skyldes uvitenhet. Herav følger at tilintetgjørelse av uvitenhet gir løfte

## A Timely Resolution

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT there resides in human consciousness an impelling urge to progress is evidenced in the general tendency among mankind at the close of each year to make a mental survey of the achievements and failures of the past twelve months, the survey almost invariably resulting in resolutions for improvement during the year just opening. Unfortunately, there also seems to prevail among mortals an opposite tendency, an almost undefined effort to degrade, to hinder and obstruct progress. This is shown in the practice among some reputable newspapers and magazines, as well as in ordinary conversation, to make light of the practice of making New Year resolutions. The early failures of those who have made worthy resolutions in all good faith are pictured in a ridiculous light, while note is not always taken of the great good resultant from resolutions honestly made and carried out.

So mesmeric a factor in human experience is ridicule that many, who perhaps need most to turn about, allow themselves to be robbed of the possible benefits of this custom of making a fresh start, by drifting along with a light attitude of thought toward it. Fear of ridicule no doubt causes many to be reluctant to have even their best friends know with what sincerity they observe this periodical custom of self-examination and consequent right resolving. In some instances the making of good resolutions may not even be acknowledged; but there is no doubt that this tendency is very general to a little more thoughtful and to put forth a little more effort as the year opens with all its possibilities for good.

And why should we not make and remake our good resolutions? Granting that there is the liability of some slipping along the way, that in some instances for every three steps forward there may be a slipping back of two, is not the one step retained an actual gain? With what perverseness the carnal mind sometimes dwells upon the slip backward rather than upon the forward step, which is ever just cause for rejoicing! There is, perhaps, no one more in need of sympathy than he who through repeated failure has practically lost courage and no longer deems it worth while even to resolve to do better. If such will read the testimonies of healing given in the Christian Science periodicals, or will attend a Wednesday evening testimony meeting in a Christian Science church, he will learn that in Christian Science there is healing for this condition of thought.

It is acknowledged that failure in any phase of human experience is largely due to fear. It is also gradually dawning upon human thought that much of this fear is due to ignorance. It follows that the destruction of ignorance promises the destruction of much fear and failure. How well Paul appreciated this when he urged, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind!" On page 199 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy mentions the achievement of Blondin in walking the rope over the waters at Niagara; and she makes this pertinent comment: "His fear must have disappeared before his power of putting resolve into action could appear." This truly is part of the great mission of Christian Science,—the "disputing" of fear in the hearts of men, that they may demonstrate their God-given power of putting resolve into action.

Christian Science pursues the one and only course that guarantees the perfect healing of fear. Its purpose is to enlighten, to establish in human consciousness the true nature of man as the forever-developing idea of the one infinite Mind. This understanding brings the joyous conviction that progress not only is possible, but is actually inevitable. Christian Science, resting upon Scriptural authority, as well as upon reason, shows clearly that there can be no limits to mankind's possibilities for improvement, growth, and development, and logically demands that such qualities as hinder and obstruct be regarded only as a mere seeming, and not a reality on the ground that limitation is wholly unlike the divine creative Principle, God.

In the light of Christian Science, then, there is no room for self-pity; for it is plain that each individual has the same task ahead of him, the same cross to take up, and the same opportunity for success. Fidelity in separating between spiritual reality and material seeming insures progress, regardless of circumstance, condition, environment, or age. We long for holiness, health, happiness, and prosperity? Mrs. Eddy in her love for all mankind has outlined one resolution that covers this entire ground: "We must resolve to take up the cross, and go forth with honest hearts to work and watch for wisdom, Truth, and Love" (Science and Health p. 15). The great Way-shower said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

## Rachmaninoff's Mozart (Sonata IX.)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Within the grove  
Trees stir—inquiring,  
The night wind whispers—  
"Patience, little ones,  
Across the moon's pale face  
Swift clouds are racing—  
Their shadows hover over you,  
Sweet rain they bring."  
And soon upon the eager boughs  
Great silver drops are pouring,  
The night wind laughs and listens.

Drip, drip, drip, dripping—  
From shivering leaf points  
Pearls are falling.  
Sweet bell-shaped pearls  
That gather on the slender branch  
And swiftly flow  
To downy, bending tips  
To drip, tap, tap, tap, tappingly  
Upon pale laurel masses below.  
The wind breathes through the grove  
A mere sweet thread of sighing.

Dispersing clouds reveal a patient  
Whose soft, light filters  
Through branches star bejeweled,  
And glimmers on the trunks of  
beeches.  
Again the night breeze—laughing,  
Does dancing overhead the forest  
For joy of seeing  
Pearls hang from pointed leaves,  
For joy of hearing  
Pearls fall tap, tap, tap, tappingly  
Upon the yearning earth below.  
Caroline Lawrence Dier.

## Accepted Metrical Forms

At the risk of repeating what I have said before elsewhere, the commonest error of a certain school of critics and poets is that they continually confuse the functions and virtues of metre with those of rhythm. Metrical forms are slowly evolved in the cumulative consciousness of a race, and their acceptance by a succession of poets is governed by their peculiar fitness to the genius of the language. No individual . . . at this time of day, for example, could possibly discover beyond all argument that, whereas the five-foot iambic line is a perfect vehicle for the expression in English of a very wide range of poetic feeling, the Alexandrine is, broadly speaking, of no use at all for the English language. That is to say, we could drop the Alexandrine from our poetry, entirely without any likely loss at all, whereas the exclusion of our normal blank verse line would be an extremely heavy loss to every future poet. But we are today aware of this, not through sudden revelation to our own understanding, but because of an instinct bred out of five centuries of poetic practice.—John Drinkwater, in "The Muse in Council."

## Mountain Hemlock

The mountain hemlock droops her lacy branches  
Oh, so tenderly  
In the summer sun!  
Yet she has power to baffle avalanches—  
She, rising slenderly  
Where the rivers run.  
—Harriet Monroe, in "The Difference and Other Poems."

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STOCKS MOVE  
IN IRREGULAR  
PRICE COURSEHigh-Priced Specialties and  
Oil Shares Are in  
Demand

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Constructive forces were again at work in today's stock market, but the general movement was higher despite the influence of relatively high money rates and the liquidation of a few pools.

So-called "tax selling" was apparently limited to a few ordinarily inactive issues, although this was the day that stocks could be sold for tax purposes and cleared in the ordinary manner.

It will still be possible, however, to make sales for the purpose of registering income tax losses tomorrow, but only through cash transactions. It was considered probable that some of today's buying by shorts may also have been for the purpose of establishing losses on stocks sold short at higher figures.

Talk of more mergers revived speculative interest in the oils, associated climbing to a new high level for the year. Trading in the rails quieted down somewhat, although "Katy" preferred, Delaware and Hudson, and New York Central were in brick demand, the last named touching 136, its highest price in years.

Weber & Heilbrunn collapsed more than 7 points on what appeared to be pool liquidation. S. S. Kresge extended its gains to second high by touching a new record high of 85 1/2.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling unchanged at \$4.84 and French francs slightly higher at 2.79 cents.

Year-end settlements gave an irregular appearance to the bond market in today's trading. The market was in rather aimless fashion with profit taking in some of the convertible rail and oil issues offset by fresh buying of foreign obligations and some of the low priced carrier bonds.

The brighter outlook for the success of the French Cabinet's financial program following the victory of Premier Briand over opposition radicals, caused renewed buying of all French government and municipal issues which averaged gains of 1/2 to 1 point.

Speculative interest in the railroad group turned to "Katy" adjustment as Western Maryland and its certificates followed the victory of Premier Briand over opposition radicals, caused renewed buying of all French government and municipal issues which averaged gains of 1/2 to 1 point.

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## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Dec 29	Dec 30
400 Adm. Bldg.	110 1/2	110	110 1/2	110 1/2
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400 Gen OD Adv	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	13200 Trans Oil	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
400 Gen OD Adv	31 1/2	30 5/8	30 3/4	300 Twin City	78	77 1/2	78
400 Gen OD Adv	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	1200 Under Type	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
400 Gen OD Adv	57 1/2	57	57 1/2	3100 Un Bag & P	66	64	66
400 Gen OD Adv	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	7200 Un Oil Cal	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
400 Gen OD Adv	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	2900 Un Pacific	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2

1903, compared with the previous year.

### STEEL'S SHAREHOLDERS

Holders of common stock of the States Steel Corporation at the close of business on December 31, 1903:











STATUS QUERIED  
OF GIBRALTARFavorite Theme of Germans  
in War Time Revived by  
Marquis de Estella

MADRID, Dec. 7. (Special Correspondence)—It is no secret that the Marquis de Estella, next to solving the Moroccan problem, cherishes as his pet ambition the hope that he may recover for his country that small part of the peninsula which is regarded by a powerful and friendly nation as one of its greatest strongholds, the gem among British crown colonies, Gibraltar.

There has recently been talk of halting the question of its status with the British Government, and the view generally held in Spain that it is no longer of any particular value as a fortified base, given modern conditions of warfare, encourages some to believe that a sort of compromise satisfying national dignity may at least be within the bounds of possibility. That Gen. Primo de Rivera would certainly not fail to bring the matter up if an opportunity presented itself can well be imagined when it is realized that it was his interest concerning Gibraltar which first brought him into the political limelight and into conflict with the Government.

Primo de Rivera Asks Gibraltar

In the early days of the European war, while holding the position of Military Governor of Cadiz, the General, departing from official practice, and in a speech made before a large and select audience, called upon the Minister of War to consider the country to active intervention in the world conflict and on the side of the Allies. England was to be asked to return Gibraltar to Spain and accept Ceuta in exchange. This indiscretion could naturally not be overlooked by the Government, anxious to maintain its neutrality; summary dismissal followed, and thus General Primo de Rivera made his debut in politics, and later began the career which culminated in the position he occupies today.

During the war, the question of Gibraltar and its occupation by the British received a great deal of attention in Spain, a question which was the outcome, however, of artificial stimulus. It was then a favorite theme of the paid propagandists of Germany, who were to be found in every part of the peninsula, and thus became the principal arrow in the quiver of the influential pro-German party. On the strength of it, old scores against England were raked up; the times of Philip II, the doings of Essex and Drake, became topics of the hour. The English people were reminded that it was by treachery that Admiral Rooke hoisted his flag on Gibraltar.

German Resentment on Europe

The feeling of resentment so easily fanned into flames when dealing with an emotional people which was created throughout the country by the constant harping on the theme, was largely responsible for the secure position of the peace party. It may be safely asserted that the presence of the British flag at Gibraltar contributed more than any other factor to the non-participation of Spain in the war on the side of Germany, or in support of the Allies.

It is a far cry from the south to the northern provinces of Spain, and comparatively little interest is taken by the north in what Madrid thinks, or what the south is doing. Hence there is little popular sentiment or public opinion about Gibraltar. True, the Geographical Society makes a desultory attempt at long intervals, to bring the question to the fore, but these so-called "intellectuals" do not count for much in Spain, where a large section of the people are entirely illiterate. The majority of the latter, indeed, believe that Gibraltar is, geographically speaking, actually part and parcel of England.

Smuggling of Goods

A live and popular interest has, however, existed for decades in regard to the possibilities of obtaining in Gibraltar goods manufactured in England or in the Far East, and smuggling them across into La Linea. Until the advent of the Dictatorate this was indeed its principal attraction. A crowd composed of thousands of workmen employed at the arsenal and a large sprinkling of professional smugglers returned daily from Gibraltar well-loaded with odds and ends on which they should have paid custom duty but did not.

The running of contraband tobacco by sea out of this free port in small feluccas flying the Union Jack was a staple industry piled by scores of fishermen, mostly of Spanish or Maltese origin, with handsome profits. Such a demand was created that many were labeled as if contraband, textiles from Barcelona, matches from Seville and brown paper cigars from Malaga were smuggled into the country at a high price by reason of the halo which "contraband" had thus acquired. Even today house-to-house vendors make good money in Madrid by passing off Catalan cloth as coming from Gibraltar.

Friction With Madrid

This traffic, which gave rise to a good deal of friction between Madrid and the Government of the Crown Colony, has now practically ceased, for two reasons, one the reduction in the number of workmen employed at the arsenal, and the other the appointment of inspectors by the Dictatorate to watch their own custom house officials. The reports that English traders helped the Moor rebels by supplying them with arms used to be another ground for complaint. They were never proved to be well founded, and now that a careful watch has been established under French and Spanish co-operation the charge can no longer be put forward.

Whatever its value as a naval and military base, it is clear that as a zone of influence Gibraltar continues to be of considerable importance to Great Britain. With the Crown Colony in the north, which she uses as a naval base in times of maneuvers; the Rio Tinto mines, south of Portugal, as the seat of a valuable enterprise supplying work to thousands of Spaniards; and the fact that Gibraltar is in the extreme south, valuable links are formed between Great Britain and the Spanish peninsula.

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## EDITORIALS

It is extremely unfortunate that France should without due reflection have inserted in a finance bill a provision which discriminates between the Frenchman and the foreigner. The foreigner who purchases property must in addition to the ordinary taxation pay 20 per cent of its value to the State.

### Taxing the Foreigner

If the Frenchman were called upon to pay this 20 per cent, the foreigner would pay it willingly; but there is something reactionary, something which shocks the feeling of international solidarity, the "spirit of Locarno," in penalizing a resident in a country because he was not born in that country.

Between France and America a consular convention exists by which the two countries undertake reciprocally not to treat each other's nationals worse in fiscal matters than they treat their own citizens; and it would appear that this consular convention is overridden by the new law. It may be found, on the other hand, after diplomatic representations, that the consular convention overrides the law, and renders it ultra vires. Nevertheless whatever decision may subsequently be reached as to the application of the law, it has actually been passed by a substantial majority in the Chamber, while the Senate, though expressing its regret, did not desire to risk a conflict with the Chamber on such a point and passed it in its turn.

The methods of modern parliaments are certainly to be criticized. In France the institution has fallen into discredit because the deputies have not learned how to conduct their business with order and discretion. The particular provision which is known as the Missoffe Amendment was not examined by the Government. It was not submitted to the Finance Commission. Nobody endeavored to discover whether it infringed international accords. Nobody asked what would be its repercussions. Suddenly, in the middle of a long debate, in the small hours of the night, M. Missoffe produced his amendment, and in spite of the plea of the Minister of Finance not to encumber a finance bill with matters that deserved separate consideration, the deputies voted for the surtax on foreigners.

It may be that M. Missoffe could make out an excellent case. Certainly something could be said in favor of legislation which would prevent the physical wealth of France, its real property, in the form of land and buildings, and the business enterprises of the country, from going under alien control, especially in conditions which would give undue advantages to those who possess high currencies. Yet whatever is to be said for or against, should be said deliberately, dispassionately, carefully, and at some leisure.

The subject is one which cannot be spirited away; a special tax on foreigners should not be introduced, as by a conjuring trick, into a nocturnal bill. Nobody pointed out that France had entered into engagements with other nations. Nobody protested against the breaking of a specific contract. The members of the Chamber were probably ignorant of the work they were making for the diplomats.

On the broader issue, it is unpleasant to discover that the xenophobia which has hitherto been confined to a few fanatics is now being embodied in laws against the foreigner who seems to be regarded as an "enemy." The purchase of French property is not unfair and cannot reach dangerous proportions unless the franc depreciates to the catastrophic level which was reached by the German mark; and that it will fall thus swiftly and completely is not to be anticipated. In fairly normal circumstances it is surely for buyer and seller freely to make their bargains. There can be no buyer if there is no willing seller; and international experience has amply demonstrated that, except in special cases, the foreigner is already sufficiently handicapped in the nature of things in any country that is not his own to refrain from saddling himself without good reasons with property abroad. There are foreigners who quite properly because of their business, their sympathies, or their curiosities, make their homes abroad, and develop associations abroad. The Americans and the British who are in France are generally accepted as friends of France. To declare that they shall not, for instance, buy a house in which to live is absurdly unjust.

As for the alleged speculators who want to snap up French property at ridiculously low prices, the danger would not arise unless the franc were at zero, and if the franc were at zero a surtax of 20 per cent on the purchase price would be laughed at by the speculator and in no way prevent his operations. Thus the surtax on the foreigner is unfriendly, unfair, and futile. It is to be hoped, in the interest of good international relations, the French will think again and voluntarily repeal an offensive measure.

With the opening of the year there becomes operative in the United States what is known as the national arbitration act. It is hoped by making use of its provisions to do away with many of the expensive and long-continued delays in the effort to adjust, in the courts, those perplexing disputes which seem bound to arise in commercial and industrial transactions. Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce, sees in the method now recognized by the laws of some of the states, an opportunity to extend its benefits to the citizens and industries of different states, and even to matters of difference arising between those of different countries.

There is no doubt of the fact that American business men, manufacturers, traders, and employers of labor generally, have reached the point where they concede the advantages of friendly arbitration over those purely legalistic processes which often result in conclusions unsatisfactory to all concerned. One great consideration which has led to the voluntary adop-

tion of the method recognized by the laws of some of the states, and now by the act recently passed by Congress to become effective on Jan. 1, 1926, is that it affords an opportunity to refer more or less technical matters in controversy to those arbitrators who have an intimate working knowledge of all the conditions surrounding the matter in dispute. It has often been claimed, and probably not without reason in some cases, that trial juries, selected somewhat promiscuously from those drafted for such service, often lack the ability to deal understandingly with technical matters presented for their consideration. The result has sometimes been a mistrial, a verdict unsupported by the evidence, and the consequent delay attending a readjustment of the matter in an effort to obtain justice between litigants.

It is a fact, of course, that the way has always been open for such friendly and expert arbitration. But it is not until these arbitral bodies are invested with judicial or quasi-judicial authority under the law that their findings and verdicts become enforceable as other decrees are enforceable. And in the absence of such authorized machinery there is little or no inducement for those entering into contractual relations to bind themselves, in case of dispute or misunderstanding, to submit their differences to arbitration. Now, with established machinery for the disposal of such matters, there is a growing tendency to provide, in advance, for arbitration without resort to the courts. With both parties thus pledged or bound, recourse by the one who feels himself aggrieved is easy and simple. His adversary is left with no choice in the matter. He must submit to the processes provided or suffer the consequences.

With the example set by the Federal Government it is hoped that at the forthcoming sessions of the legislatures of those states where similar laws have not been enacted a general movement in this direction will take place. Valuable preliminary work in this behalf has already been done. It has been pointed out that in New York State, where such a law has been in force for several years, both bench and bar, as well as many who have referred their differences to the arbitration courts, are strong supporters of the plan. The matter is one which might profitably be taken up at this time by chambers of commerce and trade and labor associations generally.

New York has changed. Visitors from various points express surprise at the comparatively small amount of drinking observable. A pocket flask, surreptitiously used at a hotel table, and a "headquarters" room at a banquet, are among the outstanding evidences of liquor drinking, unless one visits the

night clubs which bloom for a period until the United States marshal arrives with a court order and a padlock, and puts them out of commission. But if Times Square and the "Roaring Forties" may be accepted as the center of the night life of the city, the fact that one may be in that vicinity week after week on Saturday evenings without encountering a drunkard or even any boisterous group, is an overwhelming indication of the change from the old order.

What may occur in the small hours of the morning or behind the locked doors of the stealthily concealed resorts of limited and questionable clientele is insignificant when comparison is made with the situation obtaining a decade ago. Then, every hotel had a bar thronged with men, and liquor was conspicuous on the tables of diners in all restaurants and hotels. The change itself provides striking evidence of the effectiveness of prohibition enforcement. The claim that some people are drinking who never drank before in New York, is readily met by the obvious fact that many are not drinking now who indulged freely before. The present price of liquor in itself is sufficient evidence of this. Even in the places where liquor is served—the banquets and the "headquarters room upstairs"—it is noticeable that the host watches closely the potations which his guest takes. The liquor, such as it is, is too expensive to be wasted—a further proof that less drinking is done.

To deny that alcoholic drinks may be obtained in New York is ridiculous. That liquor is available at many dinners of organizations and societies is of course generally known. But the proportion of diners who indulge—and many of them confine their drinking to such occasions—is not a heavy majority, while the man who takes too much is frowned upon by his associates. Becoming intoxicated, in the sense that this formerly implied, is no longer the appropriate sequel to an evening's entertainment. The inebriate at a social or business gathering is a sorry and lonely spectacle. It just "isn't done" in New York any more.

The man who would drink at a hotel must bring his own flask. While it is improbable that New York hotel proprietors as a class are particularly friendly to prohibition, their fear of the law is such that they see to it that their employees obey it scrupulously while on the premises. The attitude of the average New Yorker toward prohibition is by no means as unanimously hostile as has been implied, however. A news reel, depicting senators who approve and disapprove of prohibition enforcement, brings forth a fairly evenly divided applause in a Broadway picture house, even though the captions preceding the pictures are "colored" to portray the defenders of prohibition in an unfavorable light. Letters frequently reach the police, the district attorneys and the enforcement officers, reporting violations, urging more adequate enforcement, and applauding the work thus far done. Many of them are pathetic in the extreme, pleading that this or that "speak-easy" be closed in order that the man of the family may be prevented from spending all his money in it.

But this in itself is merely another evidence of the effectiveness of prohibition. To the family of the frequenter of such places a decade ago there was no one to whom such an appeal could be addressed with the slightest hope that it would receive the least attention. New York has changed. Today, there are agencies eager to learn of these places and to close them forthwith. There are still many to be closed. But

the visitor who comes to New York and compares it with the city of ten years ago sees the change. If he confines himself to the ordinary places of living and entertainment he will look in vain for frequent evidences of violation of the law.

The undergraduate students of American colleges and universities are subjecting the Christian church to a critical examination. The Interdenominational Student Conference, now in session at Evanston, Ill., has brought together more than 1000 young people for the express purpose of inquiring into the possible usefulness of the church as a vehicle for the furtherance of social and international righteousness. Many students feel that the church is a hindrance rather than an aid to the fulfillment of that new era of peace and brotherhood to which they have set themselves with such flaming devotion.

Simple honesty makes necessary the confession that there is an almost complete indifference among the present generation of students toward the organized forms of the Christian faith. Students are impatient with denominational bigotries, with petty quarrels over doctrinal differences, with the unfrocking of bishops and the imposition of arbitrary standards in the textbook materials of public instruction. Students seem but little interested in the expansion of denominational territory. They want to see an indigenous church established in mission fields. They want a church that is unafraid both to preach and to practice the basic ideas of Jesus. They want a church divorced from war; a church freed from the fetters of racial discrimination; a church square against all forms of industrial bondage; a church that refuses to conform to the existing order.

The students now gathered in Evanston are not prejudiced against the church. They are frankly friendly to it. Their criticism of the church does not spring out of hostility, but is nurtured by the dictates of friendliness. For many weeks student commissions have been examining the foreign and home missionary activities of the churches. Inquiries have also been made into the co-operative and interdenominational work of such interchurch agencies as the Federal Council of Churches, the Foreign Mission Conference of North America, the International Missionary Council, the World Conference on Faith and Order and the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work. Reports have been prepared on "The Church and the Social Order," "The Church in the City," "The Church in the Country," "The Church and Politics," "The Church and War."

These, and other reports, will serve as the basis for the discussions at Evanston. Dignitaries, officials and secretaries of the various denominational boards will "listen in" on this student forum from vantage places in the gallery of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston, where the conference is being held. The floor is being reserved for students. There will be no interference from the adults. The young folks are having their own day in the court of the church and should help to envision the structure of that true church of the future, "whose builder and maker is God."

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## Editorial Notes

Lord Cave showed himself possessed of a keen understanding of human nature the other day when speaking at the first annual meeting of the Union of Girls' Schools for Social Service. "If I want a thing done," he said, "give me, say, one thousand men and women who will put their backs and their hearts into getting it done, and I believe they will do more than all the acts of Parliament which can be passed in a session." He followed up this sententious aphorism by urging that what the great masses of people needed today was the friendly hand and the friendly voice. And he even went so far as to declare that they needed a little pleasure, a little dancing and laughter, for these things were good for people who were in trouble, or whose lives were somewhat gray. It was Browning who wrote:

How soon a smile of God can change the world!  
How we are made for happiness—how work  
Grows play, adversity a winning fight!

There are but few more extraordinary incidents in the history of New England than those associated with the Lost Republic of Indian Stream, whose last survivor, Charles D. Parker, son of its only president, lived for the past nearly three-quarters of a century in the vicinity of River Falls, Wis. The dispute concerning this lost republic, which at one time assumed grave proportions, sprang out of the establishment of the boundary line between New Hampshire and the Province of Quebec, and lasted from the time of the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, to the time of the Ashburton Treaty, in 1842. Today hardly a trace remains of the erstwhile independent nation, which was without doubt the smallest republic ever established in the Western Hemisphere, and possibly in the world. It was technically founded on June 11, 1832, and pursued a more or less stormy career for a decade. The younger Parker was largely instrumental in having the land admitted to the United States.

With the recent destruction in the harbor of Portland, Me., of the Edward J. Lawrence, the world must register the loss of its last six-masted schooner. Built in Bath, Me., at a cost of \$150,000, and later sold for \$50,000 more than this amount, she was auctioned to the highest bidder at a United States Marshal's sale some twelve months since for \$3350, to be finally disposed of to her latest owners for \$4000. Launched on April 4, 1908, this schooner was one of the famous J. S. Winslow fleet of "six-stickers," and proved to be the last of these vessels to survive the buffeting and onslaughts of time and tempest. Constructed of hard pine with an oak frame and coppered and galvanized fastenings, she was one of the finest examples of Maine shipbuilding. "How are the mighty fallen!"

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

We have recently experienced two more instances of the curious reaction which is going on over the world against democracy. The one is the proclamation of Reza Khan Pahlavi, who started life as a private soldier, as Shahinshah, in Persia, occupant of the ancient throne of Darius. The other is the apparently growing feeling in France for a temporary dictatorship, as possibly the only way of solving the financial problem.

The reaction, of course, is only a passing one. It is the inevitable result of the wordy enthusiasm for democratic theory during the war, uncoupled with any equivalent readiness to undergo the self-discipline, without which the machinery of democracy becomes hopelessly ineffective. Dictatorships will similarly betray their promises, and then the nations will come humbly back to the democratic road.

But for the moment, in Italy, in Russia, in Spain, in Greece, in Hungary, in China, where we have the curious spectacle of the democrats talking and the tuchans acting, side by side, in Egypt, in Persia, in Turkey, and even in France, the tide of reaction is running strong and full.

The situation in France at the moment when the Briand Government was being formed was much more serious than was generally realized outside. French public opinion had become increasingly disturbed at the endless intrigues of the Palais Bourbon and increasingly insistent that the endless debate should be ended and the problem of the finances of France resolutely grappled with.

Competent observers declare that public opinion in France is quite willing to face the measures necessary to put her finances on a stable foundation, but that it is extremely doubtful whether the political parties are now able to lay aside their prejudices and ambitions, as they did during the war, sufficiently to enact the drastic legislation necessary to solvency and to support a stable government in putting it into execution.

Hence the constant and still increasing talk that a temporary "dictature" may be necessary. It is now no secret that the Socialist parties were contemplating some such action at the time of the last ministerial crisis. They proposed to occupy the four ministries of commerce, interior, war and finance, and having thus obtained control over the vital centers of the national life to suspend the Chamber and the Senate and put through their own program of financial reform.

It is also now no secret that M. Briand only consented to form a ministry because the President of the Republic declared that he would resign his office unless Briand could form a ministry by the same evening, because it was the only alternative to a crisis which might involve the fundamental institutions of the State. Fortunately he succeeded, but at the time of writing it seems at least doubtful whether M. Briand's Ministry will be any more successful in solving the financial problem than those of his predecessors. And if it fails, what then?

It is earnestly to be hoped that the seriousness of the last crisis will induce the parliamentary leaders of France to find a solution for the financial problem without extraordinary constitutional methods in any shape or form. Democracy is none too popular in Germany or elsewhere for the reaction against it to go any further. Democratic institutions work easily enough in peaceful times. It is always in crises such as war and its aftermath that their testing time comes.

Parliament may also come under some serious criticism in Great Britain this spring. It has so far failed to solve the problem of unemployment or the mining crisis. Unless it can find its way through both, and especially

past the subsidy crisis in May, others than the extreme section in the Labor movement may begin to say that parliamentary institutions are becoming more and more ineffective. And who will say that Congress is specially popular in the United States?

It is just as well that we should realize that these things are going on and not go to sleep in the comfortable apathy of the benighted in the best of all possible worlds. Democracy is bound to win, but only if people support it intelligently and make sure it successfully accomplishes the tasks which are laid upon it.

The British attitude toward the Mosul question, which is still under consideration by the League of Nations, is curiously vague. Practically nobody wants to stay in Iraq indefinitely. Iraq is, so to speak, an expensive war wall, left on our hands, which we want to see fending for itself as soon as possible, so as to relieve the country of a troublesome and dangerous responsibility.

On the other hand, there is a fairly general resolution that Great Britain cannot desert the Assyrian Christians in the Turks, in face of the atrocious treatment which General Laidoner's report shows they have recently endured and would endure again. Nor is there any disposition to abandon the Iraqis to the Turks, just because the Turks threaten to make war.

What undoubtedly Great Britain desires is that she should be placed in a position to carry out her undertaking to set Iraq on its feet as quickly as possible and then retire to the Persian Gulf. Can the League of Nations find a settlement which will enable her to do this and yet keep the peace with the Turks?

It is often said that oil plays a large part in the negotiations. Oil, indeed, is being an international emollient today, is one of the most active fomenters of envy, hatred and strife. A large part of the population of Europe believes that the primary object of all the United States intervention is to grab oil, and it believes that the primary object of Britain's interest in Iraq is also to grab oil.

I do not believe that oil plays any effective part in determining the policy of either people. In Iraq, since the exploitation of the oil has been allotted to an international company, public interest in the subject has almost disappeared. Certainly it would be very difficult to find volunteers to risk their lives in fighting the Turks or anybody else for the sake of Mosul oil.

The reputation of the League of Nations will be immensely affected in proportion to the measure of its success or failure in the finding of a solution to this hitherto insoluble problem. At the moment its prestige is extremely high. The League, which it handles by the Greco-Bulgarian dispute was thoroughly workmanlike. Not only did the Council negotiate a stoppage and the Commission propose a sensible solution, but the Secretariat proved itself a model of efficiency.

How narrow was the margin between war and peace can be seen from the fact that the Greek general staff had ordered an attack on the town of Petrich for 8 a. m. as an event which, if it had taken place, would have produced extremely serious results. In consequence of the promptitude of the League Secretariat's response to the Bulgarian appeal, a telegram calling for a truce reached Athens and Sofia sufficiently early in the morning to enable orders to reach the commanding officer at 6 a. m. just in time to cancel an act which might have plunged the whole Balkans into war.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

The Fascists are indefatigable in their efforts to suppress the independent, or, as they prefer to call it, the anti-national press. Encouraged by their successful conclusion of the campaign against the Corriere della Sera, resulting in the retirement of Senator Luigi Albertini, the managing director of the paper, they are now attempting to secure the paper entirely for themselves. The new editor of the Corriere della Sera, Pietro Croci, who for many years was its Paris correspondent, has not made any radical change in the general policy of the paper and has hitherto refrained from commenting upon political questions. Another paper which, some believe, may soon meet the same fate as the Corriere della Sera, is the Mattino di Napoli, the most widely read journal in southern Italy. It is owned and edited by the brothers Scarfoglio and has always represented Liberal views. It is generally attributed to the moderating influence of this great newspaper that Communism never spread in southern Italy. The non-Fascist papers still published in Rome are similarly in a precarious position. It is reported that the Tribuna, which for many years was considered the mouthpiece of the Italian Foreign Office, and the Idea Nazionale will shortly cease publication, and their place in Roman journalism will be taken by a great Fascist organ.

A sale by auction of rare and ancient books and manuscripts took place recently in Milan, and brought in about a million and a half of lire. The sale was a rare occurrence in this country, and collectors from many parts of the peninsula hastened to Milan in the hope of securing some of the best specimens of old printing. Offers by cablegram were received from North and South America, and altogether about 200 telegrams of political questions. Another paper which, some believe, may soon meet the same fate as the Corriere della Sera, is the Mattino di Napoli, the most widely read journal in southern Italy. It is owned and edited by the brothers Scarfoglio and has always represented Liberal views. It is generally attributed to the moderating influence of this great newspaper that Communism never spread in southern Italy. The non-Fascist papers still published in Rome are similarly in a precarious position. It is reported that the Tribuna, which for many years was considered the mouthpiece of the Italian Foreign Office, and the Idea Nazionale will shortly cease publication, and their place in Roman journalism will be taken by a great Fascist organ.

The Minister of Communications is to be congratulated on the many improvements he has introduced in the state railways, which are under his direct control and which aim to give all comfort to travelers in the beautiful country. Until a year ago there were no second-class sleeping cars running in Italy, and the high first-class fares prevented many from taking a sleeper and thus passing comfortable nights while traveling. All the principal night trains are now provided with second-class sleeping cars, from Rome to Milan, Genoa, Turin, Venice, Trieste, and from Rome to Naples, Brindisi, Palermo, Taormina and Syracuse. There is really no difference between first and second class compartments; they both offer the same comforts, though the second-class ones are somewhat smaller. As a result of this innovation night trains have become crowded, and the number of visitors to southern Italy and Sicily has greatly increased.

The successful flight over three continents by Franz De Pinedo has brought to the fore new aspirations to the glory of accomplishing transoceanic flights. Early next year Commandant Franco of the Italian Air Force will attempt to fly round the world on an all-metal Napier-Dornier flying machine of German design. The boat, which has been constructed in Italy, has two engines mounted on the top plane. The bottom plane is of very small span, and will act as wing foats if necessary. Its range is 2000 miles, while its speed reaches 125 miles per hour. The start will be made from Seville, in Spain, and if the first part of the flight to Buenos Aires is successful the Italian airman will continue his journey round the world.

The geographic conformation of Italy traversed from north to south by high mountain ranges makes the building of railways very expensive and has necessarily limited the growth of the railway system. Moreover, the railway stations which serve many small towns perched high up in the hills or mountains are generally several miles from these towns. Such conditions would undoubtedly have greatly hindered the development of traffic in recent years had it not been for the advent of the automobile, the possibilities of which as a substitute for railways in minor centers were soon realized. This has led to the establishment of a very important regular system

of automobile lines which has lately greatly developed. This network of automobile service is managed by 385 different concerns running 1692 different lines varying in length from a few kilometers to 1000 and more. Last year these lines conveyed 30,000,000 passengers as compared to 103,000 carried by the state railways.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to return unsolicited material, or to be responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Fundamentals in China's Case"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondent, J. F. M., of Shanghai, in his letter published under the caption, "Fundamentals in China's Case," makes a somewhat belated plea for extraterritoriality in China, considering the fact that almost everybody else is ready to relinquish it, and even the most conservative admit that it must soon—very soon—go. It would be impossible to discuss the subject fully to answer many of the attacks on China contained in this letter, but the first feeling that comes to one is why does this writer remain in China, if China is such a terrible place to live in. Is not that the argument we use against the Jews in Bohemia? Is not that the argument we use against the Chinese in the Philippines?

Now I take up this challenge to China in this fashion advisedly. The writer tries to lead us to believe that "misrule" is the case in China, and that "law and order, justice and mercy, are not attributes of the Chinese mind." I try aside my ire in this case, and shall merely quote some authorities to the contrary.

Sir George Staunton, in his account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, in 1797, p. 31, said: "Of the accounts given of China, some were contradictory, and some suspicious; but all concur in ascertaining the policy and uniformity of its government, the language, manners, the opinions of the people, their moral maxims, and civil institutions, and the general economy and tranquility of the state. It is the greatest collective object that can be presented for human contemplation or research. The obstacles to a familiar investigation of it arose, no doubt, on the part of the Chinese Government, from the fancied danger of communicating with strangers, and from the distance or immorality. This opinion could be corrected only by such strangers as afforded examples of a contrary tendency."

That Sir George was right is proved by the correspondence of our second consul in China, Mr. Snow and Carrington. They have quoted these two consuls fully in my book, "Gold of Ophir," in the chapter on "China Capitalizes," p. 244-5, and can only refer to them now. They appealed to our Government for extraterritorial rights not because China's laws were bad, but because the Chinese Government would not have anything to do with foreigners who quarreled among themselves, and the Americans had no authority on Chinese territory over their own nationals—"strangers prone to disturbance and immorality."

Now nearly a century later, what did our own Secretary of State, Seward, have to say? Speaking of foreign prejudice in 1870, he made this statement:

Among the foreign population of Shanghai, Chinese affairs are generally ignored. With the exception of an occasional philanthropic observer, they talk in that society chiefly of French defeats and German victories, of London fashions, Oxford boat races, and American inferiority to Europeans in diplomatic and consular etiquette. If they talk at all of China, it is against the Burlingame treaty, with assertions that it is an utter absurdity to expect any good thing to come out of China, except through blockade and bombardment. . . . to which we have adverted seem to us, in view of the fact that this immense development of foreign navigation and commerce is not only permitted by the Chinese Government, but is encouraged. It seems more unreasonable when we reflect that now, after more than twenty years of international intercourse, the United States have not one grievance against the Chinese Government, unredressed, or one demand unsatisfied. (Seward's Travels, p. 114.)

I could quote dozens of others to the same effect. What then has taken place in China that this is not so now? Let the foreigners look to their own doings to find the answer. It does not come with very much grace from us that we should so blatantly insult our benefactor. Furthermore, to use Shanghai and the other treaty ports as examples is hardly fair. While it is true that a great many sober, peaceable Chinese rush to them now for protection, it is also true that they have become the incubators for crime and disturbance because of that very protection.

Nor can anyone hold up these alien cities as samples of what Chinese cities really are. If a stranger were to say that the slums of New York and Chicago were typical of America as a whole it would be no less just than to claim that the conditions in the outlying Chinese districts of Shanghai and Hong Kong were typical of real China. South Hadley, Mass. SYDNEY GREENBIE.